

THE TIMES

Cooking up a new kitchen concept, page 9

State steel facing £375m loss as demand slumps

The British Steel Corporation is preparing for a massive £375m loss this year. A fall in demand has meant output has slumped to distressingly low levels. In an effort to hoist itself into profitability it will have to seek fresh price increases soon. These are expected to be not less than 15 per cent although British prices are now up to 10 per cent higher than Europe's in the market place.

New price increases on the way

Figures for the corporation's blast furnaces were operating at about 40 per cent of capacity although steelmaking at electric arc furnaces was holding up rather better and was running at about 75 per cent of capacity. But the corporation believed that the present recession will last until at least the end of March next year.

Mr Scholey said: "This is going to have significant effects on profitability this year. Last year the corporation recorded a profit of some £50m. Unless we can get a check on things—and this is what we are aiming to do—we will be faced with a loss of £375m and this is quite intolerable."

The agreement reached this week with the TUC-SIC is designed to achieve savings of about £100m through voluntary redundancies, reduced manning levels, elimination of overtime and a halt to recruitment. The corporation is also seeking to reduce its commodity buying commitments, which include scrap by some £100m.

Mr Scholey disclosed that the corporation would be seeking further price increases on all its products shortly. The state steel undertaking last increased prices at the beginning of January which were designed to mitigate an additional revenue of about £300m.

But the last increase coincided with the sharp deterioration in the market. The increases however put BSC prices nearly as low as the prices of its European competitors. List prices are still about the same.

A gap has developed as a result of European producers offering discounts and other incentives which have put BSC prices up to 10 per cent higher.

The BSC chief executive would not disclose the size of the increase it would be seeking but it is unlikely to be less than 15 per cent. Theoretically the corporation has freedom in pricing policies on the bulk of its products which fall under the terms of the Treaty of Paris but quite clearly the Government is unlikely to be happy about a further increase at a time when it is seeking to grapple with spiralling inflation.

Referring to the corporation's development programme, where costs have risen from the original £3,000m when the 10-year programme was first approved, Mr Scholey said that the strategy had been conceived on the basis of a growth in the British economy and it had provided for an expansion in steel making capacity from 25m to 26m tons to around 30m tons in 1980.

In his only reference to this week's agreement with the unions in which he played a leading role, Mr Scholey said: "The unions are quite clear about the problems we have got but I am satisfied from what has happened that they are going to put their best endeavours forward."

"We have to get out of the political spotlight and back to the work where they can get on with effecting the economies which every one in the industry knows are there to be made."

His comments coincided with the publication of the latest steel production figures from the International Iron and Steel Institute for last month.

These show that production in the 27 member countries dropped by 2.5 per cent on the March figure and by nearly 10 per cent on levels a year ago. Production in the first four months of this year was 7.3 per cent less than in the corresponding period of 1974.

EEC talks up cuts, page 19

Plan to pay workers if jobs are threatened

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The Government is to take powers to cushion workers from the effects of the economic recession by paying their wages if their jobs are threatened.

That fresh concession to trade union demands was disclosed at a meeting yesterday between Mr Heseltine, the Chancellor, and the TUC economic committee. Amendments will be tabled to the Employment Protection Bill now going through Parliament to enable the Government to help to pay the labour force of ailing companies.

Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, said after the Treasury talks that provisions were being included in the legislation "to make it possible to pay to firms amounts of money equivalent to what workers would have got in unemployment pay if they were laid off."

The temporary employment subsidies will not automatically be available to companies wishing to lay off men, but there is likely to be strong TUC pressure on the Treasury to support the payroll of financially embarrassed firms, particularly those engaged in the key export manufacturing sector. He continued:

"We emphasised our great concern at current trends, which show a million unemployed later this year, and possibly more in the spring of next year. We argued that measures should be taken not merely to maintain jobs but also to ensure that labour forces in the whole of the country have the advantage of the upturn when it comes."

The Chancellor expressed anxiety at the talks over the rapidly rising level of wage settlements, and showed serious interest in the new restraint formula proposed by Mr Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, for limiting increases to a rate-rise tied to movements in the cost of living index and average industrial wages.

Mr Heseltine's warning that the present level of settlements might force up the pace of inflation followed what was described as a "realistic" debate on collective bargaining at a TUC General Council meeting earlier in the day. As predicted in *The Times* on May 12, TUC leaders decided to send a stiff reminder to unions reiterating their commitment to wage restraint.

Document, page 3



Sculpture display: An exhibition of more than thirty recent works by 11 of Britain's leading figurative sculptors was unveiled in Holland Park, London, yesterday. The Boy with a Dolphin and the Dancer with a Bird (above) are by David Wynne. The exhibition has been organized by The Illustrated London News in conjunction with the GLC and will last until July 3. Opening the exhibition, Mr Iltyd Harrington.

Radiation leak into river at Windscale

By Pearce Wright
Science Correspondent

A radiation leak, the third in 18 months, has occurred at the nuclear plant at Windscale, Cumbria. Small quantities of material have escaped, including such dangerous contaminants as cobalt 60 and caesium 137. It happened when a so-called "active drain" leaked, allowing radioactive effluent to seep into a storm drain and empty into the river Calder.

British Nuclear Fuels last night rejected possibilities of a public health hazard or a pollution threat to the river.

However, nuclear safety experts were clearly astonished to learn that such an agent as cobalt 60 could be discarded even by accident: caesium 137 is more difficult to contain.

The leak is almost an inevitable consequence of the earlier accident that led to the closure of the only commercial plant in the world which produces uranium oxide fuel from nuclear power stations.

As that will not be back in operation for some months, stocks of oxide fuel removed as a matter of routine from the power stations are building up. The stocks are kept under water in cooling ponds at Windscale.

Periodically a small amount of water is changed, via the "active drains", to prevent radioactive contamination from building up in the ponds. Long-term and highly radioactive levels can be held in short-term storage tanks. Low levels active material are flushed out to sea.

British Nuclear Fuels said the level that would cause concern would be reached in the future.

At Windscale last night, Mr Peter Mummery, general manager of the Windscale and Calder works, emphasized that the level of radiation was no more than in ordinary drinking water.

Checks in future would be more frequent. The leak might have been going on for up to a month.

Dr Kissinger reaffirms US pledge on Berlin

From Richard Davy
Berlin, May 21

Dr Kissinger, the United States Secretary of State, told the West Berlin House of Representatives today that the city remained a vital interest of the United States. "On behalf of President Ford and the American people, I reaffirm our historic relationship today. We shall stand with you and we are confident that history will record Berlin not merely as a great city but as a great principle in the story of man's struggle for freedom," he said.

It was noticed here with some dismay that he did not reaffirm Allied rights in the whole of Berlin, including the Eastern sector, where Western forces regularly show the flag in what is otherwise the capital of East Germany. These rights were recently challenged by the Soviet Union, though they have not been unilaterally with on the ground.

Herr Schütz, the Chief Burgomaster of West Berlin, in his reply to Dr Kissinger made a special point of saying that the allied commitment to protect the whole of the city, the four-power city of Berlin.

Apart from this omission, Dr Kissinger's speech was seen as a strong affirmation of American determination to protect Berlin and its links with West Germany and to regard the security of Berlin as vital to democracy.

He pointed out that his visit did not come in the midst of a crisis but at a moment when the city was enjoying greater security than at any time in the last 30 years. Nevertheless, he said, we shall not slacken our resolve or neglect our security for we know that it has been our determination and our strength which have made the present opportunity for progress possible.

America will never seek peace by abandoning principles or sacrificing friends.

Referring to the Berlin agreement of 1971, he said: "We shall deal with challenges with the same determination, with the same spirit of readiness to negotiate that produced the agreement. Thus only if Berlin flourishes will détente flourish; only if you are secure will Europe be secure. This has been America's attitude for 30 years. It has not changed."

After an official luncheon Dr Kissinger left for Ankara. Last night, he had lengthy talks with Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, in Bonn. He discussed the European security conference and his meeting with Mr Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, in Vienna.

Reports that he and Mr Gromyko agreed on a common approach to the Middle East are exaggerated. No points of real substance appear to have been agreed.

Our Jerusalem Correspondent writes: First reports of the Kissinger-Gromyko meeting in Vienna have raised hopes here that the Soviet Union has agreed that the United States should make a further attempt to arrange an interim agreement between Egypt and Israel before the Geneva conference is reconvened.

Cairo: Egyptian officials said today that prospects had dimmed for an early resumption of the Geneva Middle East peace conference. They said the target now was to restart the talks by the end of this year.

They said a planned visit here this month by Mr Gromyko had been postponed and that Mr Ismail Fahmi, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, would visit Britain from June 10 to 12.—Reuters.

Jane Goodall escapes raiders at game camp

From Es Salaam, May 21

Forty heavily armed uniformed men hunting a leading English anthropologist, Miss Jane Goodall, stormed into an isolated research camp on the shores of Lake Tanganyika and abducted three American students and a Dutch girl, the Tanzanian Government said tonight.

The raiders landed from two motor boats at the bush camp at midnight on Monday, threatened camp guards with death and demanded to be taken to the quarters of about 30 students investigating the behavioural habits of the chimpanzees and baboons.

They particularly wanted Miss Goodall, a world expert on the chimpanzees, who has been living and working among the apes for the past 16 years. But Miss Goodall escaped in the melee.

United States Embassy officials said the remaining students at the camp—10 Americans and three Britons—were being evacuated by launch to Kigoma, 25 miles south.

Tanzania announced that it had asked Zaire, Burundi, Zambia and Rwanda, which border the lake, to help to track down the raiders.

Stanford University, California, which is sponsoring the camp, said the abducted Americans were Miss Barbara Simms, aged 24, Miss Carrie Jane Hunter, aged 21, and Mr Kenneth Smith, aged 22. The Netherlands Embassy said the Dutch girl was Emily van Zinnic Bergman, studying at Stanford.

According to the university, the raiders described themselves as rebels from Zaire.—Reuters.

ories claim Leyland rescue linked to EEC

By Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent

Wedwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, and of the leading opponents of the Cabinet's majority recommendation that British cars would best be served continuing in Europe, was today in the Commons to say that the whole of the Government's strategy for saving huge sums of public money into British Leyland based on the assumption Britain would still be a member of the EEC after June

the British Leyland Bill giving the Secretary of State to acquire shares in the company began its second reading. Mr Heseltine, Opposition spokesman on industry, that £2,800m was being raised by the Government on basis of the strength of

the market seen in Europe by Sir Don Ryder. Mr Benn was clearly not to be drawn as Mr Heseltine demanded to know what the implications for the motor industry would be if Britain did not remain a member of the EEC.

The Bill was given its second reading by 282 votes to 261, a Government majority of 21.

Mr Benn opened the debate with a warning that if the annual decline in British manufacturing industry was not reversed by greater investment the United Kingdom would become deindustrialized. Without a big role by government and the injection of public funds, he said, the industry and the sharing of profits, there would not be the necessary investment. Mr Benn's great fear was that when the upturn came in the world trade, British industry might have been ruined by the fact that Britain would not

be able to take advantage of the improved conditions.

He predicted that the Ryder report describing the bad facilities and lack of investment in the motor industry could provide the wind of change needed throughout the whole of British industry. The country had been losing workers capable of building ships, cars and many other products. Export markets had been lost and there was a serious import penetration. Mr Benn repeated his belief that there was probably a Ryder report to be written about many another company.

Referring to the troubles at British Leyland, Mr Benn said that bankruptcy was not practical or correct way of handling that matter. It would have been wholly irresponsible to have adopted that course. The company could have been made profitable by the ruthless amputation of certain sections

but that would have caused a flood of imports, substantial unemployment and loss of exports.

For the Tories, Mr Heseltine accused Mr Benn of hampering the forces of protest in industry and of creating his own vested interest in difficulties and disension. He had personally decided to create a degree of trouble for his government which had been unequalled in modern times. But he said his fiery words, Mr Heseltine was clearly no more anxious to bankrupt British Leyland than was Mr Benn. His proposal was that the company's management should have been invited to produce a plan for the company showing the options available.

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Parliamentary report, page 12

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Giscard warning on Britain's money problems

President Giscard d'Estaing in an interview with *Le Figaro* yesterday said that the return of the franc to the European currency "snake" was likely to stimulate European economic and monetary unity.

He emphasized, however, "one great difficulty" resulting "from the serious and it seems lasting difference between the economic and monetary evolution of Britain and that of the group of Western countries". Later, at a press-luncheon, he insisted that Britain, like Italy, was in a special economic and monetary situation.

CBI support for pay curb plan

The Grand Council of the Confederation of British Industry yesterday endorsed proposals revealed in *The Times* yesterday that it would mean replacing the social contract with a pay restraint agreement involving Government, trade unions, and employers. The aim would be to cut inflation to about 3 per cent a year.

Page 19

Tar yield reduced

The average tar yield of cigarettes has been reduced by about a tenth since testing began three years ago, figures issued by the Department of Health and Social Security show. But the department is to add emphasis to its warnings on the health dangers.

Knesset takes kicks

Israel's pride in the efficiency of its democratic system has now spread to sport as supporters of a Jerusalem football team seek a political solution to the problem of their team's imminent relegation. Fans demonstrated outside the Knesset to show Saturday's revolt nullified.

Page 6

Sculptor's inquest told of fire

At the inquest on Dame Barbara Hepworth, the sculptor, which was adjourned at Pevensey yesterday, a night nurse said Dame Barbara had gone to bed herself, very tired. The nurse said she had found Dame Barbara on fire on her bed.

Pages 2 and 18

Crisis in Ulster

Ulster's newly elected constitutional Convention is in danger of breaking down unless the main Roman Catholic and Protestant power blocs can agree over its procedure.

Arab loans hope

Several Arab oil exporters are believed to have responded encouragingly to EEC approaches to borrow funds on behalf of Community members. Britain could be one of the first countries to benefit.

Page 19

Threat to sub-post offices

A sectional conference of the Union of Post Office Workers decided yesterday to ban all work in sub-post offices from December 1 next over security.

Page 3

Art heritage: Higher grants to galleries and tax concessions to owners of art works are proposed in a report on art exports

Lisbon: Portuguese Socialist ministers are prepared to boycott Cabinet meetings as long as the party's newspaper is kept closed.

Page 5

Washington: The House of Representatives has voted 311-95 against a proposal to cut American troop strength

Page 6

Wilson plea ignored by Chrysler strikers

Chrysler strikers decided yesterday to stay out for at least another fortnight. They also sharply criticized Mr Wilson for his speech about political motivation behind the strike. His cost to the American car party is £1m a day in lost output.

Page 19

Leader speech

On a new written constitution, from Professor H. W. R. Wade, QC, and others; on a fair pay policy, from Mr Paul Nicolson. Leading articles: Economy and wages; Mr Vorster and SW Africa; export of works of art. Features: pages 9 and 16.

Mr Wilson and Mr Callaghan is necessary to clear the minds of the undecided voter in the EEC referendum.

Books, page 10

Michael Ratcliffe on Philippa Pullar's life of Frank Harris; Edward Cundy on the work of Josef Kouda.

Obituary, page 16

Dame Barbara Hepworth; Sir Walter Adams.

Page 11

Raymond Leppard talks to John Higgins about the Canning Little Theatre, which opens the Glyndebourne season tonight; Irving Wardle on *Paranoid Tendencies* (Bristol New Vic).

Sport, pages 14 and 15

Rugby Union: England pick five new caps for match against Australia; Racing: No Allamby win; Goodwood Derby trial.

Business News, pages 19-26

Stock market: Equities drifted down on lack of support. The FT index lost 4.4 points to 321.

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Consulate bomb

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OME NEWS

O clerks to boycott office work

Our Labour Staff Report

Unofficially with lower standards of security, welfare and living accommodation, a social conference of the Union of Office Workers decided today to ban all work in post-offices from December.

The decision by the conference, taken at their conference in Blackpool, means that as of sub-postoffices might be closed next year if sub-postmaster falls ill or on holiday.

Robert Hunt, a northern delegate, referred to the sub-postmasters' murder in the so-called Black Panther case, saying they were good for refusing to man sub-

post-offices. He said the conference overhauled the ban in spite of the fact that the executive had agreed to negotiate a new agreement being negotiated by postoffice work.

The conference also discussed in closed session security of postal work. The conference is thought to be considering a scheme that would phase out private security firms in favour of an annual security system fully acceptable to the Post Office.

pilot for trial
Duncan Steadman, 33, a former RAF bomber pilot, charged with offences under the Official Secrets Act, is set for trial at Caernarvon Court by Holyhead magistrates yesterday.

an on food additives revisaged by Mr Peart

Our Science Correspondent writes that a ban on food additives came into force on May 1, 1975. Mr Peart, a former Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, has been asked to review the remaining food additives and to complete a report on more than 200 additives and flavourings.

But approved additives could not be permitted indefinitely. Scientific knowledge was for ever increasing, and consumers were taking a closer interest in food quality.

Each permitted list must be periodically assessed to allow for new additives. Regulations did not yet

igion says the government is lying disabled

Staff Reporter writes that the Royal British Legion today accused the Government of failing to face its responsibilities to disabled soldiers and war widows. It is a meeting with the press to press for the return of disabled soldiers to the front lines, the end of taxation on widows' pensions, and maintenance of war pension entitlement over civilian pen-

at a press conference in London yesterday Colonel J. J. Jones, chairman, said that he had always argued that a pension was compensation and not merely a maintenance grant.

Prince of Wales is to be in a 25-minute film for the Legion. Production starts next month and it is hoped that it will be shown on television

Scots church protest is thwarted

From Ronald Faux, Edinburgh

The historic moment when a Roman Catholic archbishop addressed the General Assembly of the General Church of Scotland, ending 415 years of formal silence between the two churches, was greeted with applause yesterday. A protest by the Twentieth Century Reformation Movement, led by Pastor Jack Glass, was confined by strict security to the pavement outside the General Assembly Hall in Edinburgh.

Pastor Glass attempted to enter the hall but was turned away. The Very Rev. Andrew Hearn, convener of the church's business committee, told him he could not make a silent protest while the archbishop was speaking. Pastor Glass had planned to stand in

the hall wearing a "protest smock" carrying slogans against the Roman Catholic church.

The Archbishop of Glasgow, Mr. Thomas Winning, said Christian unity would not be achieved by one church taking over. People should not be afraid of the ecumenical movement.

Too many preachers: Mr. John Murray, convener of the church finance, law and advisory committee of the Free Church in Edinburgh had told his church's general assembly in Edinburgh yesterday that preachers had not taken opportunities for linking congregations (our Edinburgh Correspondent writes).

"The church cannot afford to pay ministers or resident lay preachers to minister to 10 or 20 people", he said.

Student teachers face the prospect of unemployment

By David Hencke, of The Times Higher Education Supplement

Hundreds of student teachers who were recruited to colleges in 1972 to meet a national shortage of teachers, face the prospect of unemployment in September because of a falling primary school population and the economic crisis.

The Inner London Education Authority, which employs more than 20,000 teachers, stopped recruiting primary school teachers last month. It has filled all its vacancies by employing 698 new recruits, compared with 1,300 last year.

Other authorities, such as

Cleveland, are not filling their new quotas of teachers because of the economic crisis. That means that 75 out of every 100 students leaving Teesside College of Education may be without jobs this autumn.

Difficulties faced by students waiting for jobs have been reported in most London colleges of education and in Brighton, Birmingham, Sheffield and Teesside. In a survey to be released tomorrow by the National Union of Students, 180 students in five London colleges have said they will be unemployed in September.

Student entrants to teaching will reach a peak of 20,000 this year.

Marine jailed for killing girl aged five

Adrian Saich, aged 20, of the Royal Marines, was jailed at Plymouth Crown Court yesterday for three years for killing the daughter, aged five, of the woman he was living with. He was found not guilty of murder but guilty of manslaughter.

Mr Justice Milmo discharged the jury from giving a verdict on an additional charge of causing the girl, Tracey Hackleton, grievous bodily harm. Mr Saich was jailed for nine months, to run concurrently with the three years, for wilfully ill treating and neglecting the girl, to which he had pleaded guilty at the start of his trial last Thursday.

At the start of the trial and in the absence of the jury, Miss Hackleton was given a two-year jail sentence, suspended for two years, for offences in connection with the child. Policemen admonished: Evidence during the trial disclosed that there was a seven-hour delay between a neighbour's reporting screams from the house and army police action.

Mr John Woodcock, Deputy Chief Constable of Devon and Cornwall, said yesterday: A senior officer was appointed to investigate the background and circumstances of this incident, and on the basis of these inquiries we accept that we did not respond as effectively as we should have done.

Several human errors by a number of police officers collectively resulted in police response falling short of the standards we expect. As a result of the official investigation the officers concerned have been admonished and advised.

A police officer said afterwards that no disciplinary action had been taken against any officer.



Mr Harold Macmillan after unveiling Mr Oscar Nemon's statue of Marshal of the RAF Lord Portal in London yesterday.

Morale to be considered before more defence cuts

By Our Defence Correspondent

The Government accepts that serious consideration should be given to the effects on Britain's commitments and on military morale before any more short-term cuts in defence spending are made. A report published last night contains government answers to questions raised by the House of Commons Expenditure Committee in the period leading up to the Defence Review.

Economic uncertainties, which made it difficult to predict Britain's rate of growth, had forced the Government to make the additional £110m cut in the

1976-77 Defence Estimates. Confirming government faith in the Anglo-German-Italian multi-role combat aircraft (MRCA), the report says it will be unique in its all-weather attack role. Several countries are evaluating it. "None of our competitors will have any comparable aircraft available in the same time-scale."

The report refers to studies in the wake of the Defence Review that will affect civilian manpower in the defence field. Defence Expenditure: Government Observations on the Second Report from the Expenditure Committee (Command 6072, Stationery Office, 25p).

TUC warning on abuse of the 'special case' argument

The following statement on collective bargaining and the social contract was issued yesterday by the TUC:

There is nothing in the present situation that reduces the need for the social contract, or the need to reach agreements on the basis of the guidelines. Indeed, with inflation at a higher level than in almost every other country in the world and unemployment growing month by month, the value of the social contract as an instrument of economic progress is enhanced.

A review of pay settlements shows that, in addition to securing compensation for rises in the cost of living, there have been a number of special elements:

1. Special case increases, particularly in the public sector (including nurses, teachers, transport workers and postmen) to deal with anomalies, injustices and manpower difficulties which arose in the period of statutory controls;
2. Significant and long-overdue increases in the pay of some large groups of low-paid workers, again notably in the public sector (including local authority manual workers and National Health Service auxiliary staff, in line with the TUC low pay target;
3. Significant steps towards equal pay in line with the Equal Pay Act and congress objectives;
4. The complications caused by

Phase Three threshold agreements which triggered 11 times in the period since the social contract was adopted.

These special factors apart, the underlying rate of increase in wages is closer to movements in the retail prices index than is suggested by much uninformed comment.

Most negotiators have in fact understood the social contract guidelines and the reasons for their adoption practically unanimously by the 1974 congress. Most have done their best to keep within the guidelines, often in the face of considerable pressure from particular groups of members, and the interval between pay increases has rarely been less than 12 months.

Nevertheless, there have clearly been undesirable gaps in the observance of the guidelines, and it is settlements in the next round of negotiations are pitched at the level of some of those negotiated recently, or if new settlements are made before their due date, the prospect of reducing price inflation towards the end of this year and during next year will be seriously threatened.

The Government have repeatedly made plain their rejection of the notion that statutory control of wages could provide a just or practical answer to the nation's economic problems.

Trade unionists welcome this

Taxation threat to collections of art

By Kenneth Gosling, Arts Reporter

Increased purchase grants are essential if museums and galleries are to continue to improve their collections and to save works of art that might otherwise be lost to the nation, the Reviewing Committee on the Export of Works of Art says in a report today on its work for 1972-74.

This is the second serious warning about the financial position of museums and galleries in 10 days—the first, reported in *The Times* last week, by a standing commission, pointed out that the purchase grant for the next three years was half what was required.

The committee, reporting before the publication of the grants for the next three years, emphasises the need for a substantial rise.

In an appendix to its report, it sets out its evidence to the Government on the proposals for capital transfer tax and wealth tax. It says that the combination of the two would lead to a flood of sales that could destroy the present system.

Measures proposed for deferment of (not exemption from) wealth tax if certain conditions were met would not succeed, the committee says.

The proposed taxes must force owners to sell their works of art. Even if the Government are prepared to intervene with very great financial support to public

collections, their buildings and their running, many of these works will go overseas, lost for ever to the nation.

This would be a disaster to an important part of our national heritage.

Another method is needed to avoid the early sale of such works and at the same time ensure that those who now own them continue as custodians for the nation until such time as they may have to sell.

The committee supports the view that if an owner is to enjoy certain tax exemptions he should in return be under certain obligations: to lend to public galleries and exhibitions from time to time, to offer better access where possible, to scholars and the public, and, if he wishes to sell, to offer first to the nation on agreed terms.

The committee points to countries that operate the tax but exempt works of art, and says their experience does not suggest that the system would encourage the use of works of art as a tax haven. It also deals with the "highly adverse" impact on living British artists, rising as well as established, if important British patrons were discouraged by the proposed taxes.

In its report, the committee says 17 objects were saved from export out of 33 cases considered in the period reviewed.

Export of Works of Art 1972-74: Twentieth report of the Reviewing Committee: Stationery Office, 35p.

Concern over number of senior doctors emigrating

By Our Medical Reporter

In the past year 284 hospital consultants and 40 senior registrars have emigrated, the Hospital Consultants' and Specialists' Association said yesterday.

The most popular destinations were Canada, and other consultants went to the United States, Australia, New Zealand and Saudi Arabia. The information came from two thousand replies to a question asking the association's five thousand members about emigration plans.

Medical circles are concerned because the net loss of all doctors from Britain is usually put at about three hundred a year. Senior doctors seem to be taking the lead.

The association is writing to the 11,000 consultants in Britain asking them if they have plans to emigrate. The questionnaire asks for details of the doctor's specialty; whether he or she speaks a foreign language, and if so which; and which countries are under consideration.

In a leaflet sent to members, the association says that professional independence is threatened by the Government's proposals on their contracts, the pay-benefit issue and private facilities.

Government in accordance with their undertakings, while registering in dissent from some of the aspects of the Budget—notably on unemployment and prices, on which representations are being actively made to the Government.

The social contract guidelines were devised within the trade union movement itself. They were voluntarily endorsed by congress. It is right that they should be voluntarily upheld, and observed closely and carefully.

The aim should be to realize the prospect of bringing the level of inflation substantially below 20 per cent by the end of the year, and to this end the general council urge that all who are preparing and negotiating claims should recognize that it is important that:

1. Settlements should conform to the rise in the retail prices index;
2. Negotiators should not reopen negotiations before their due dates;
3. Previous special case increases, and other special increases aimed at improving the relative position of the low-paid or women workers, should not be used as arguments for claims based on comparability where these special considerations do not apply.

The general council will be submitting to congress a report on prospective economic and industrial developments and their recommendations on future policy.

In brief

'No smoking' offices urged

Non-smokers should no longer be obliged to share offices with smokers in government departments, according to a resolution passed yesterday by the Institution of Professional Civil Servants at its annual conference in Eastbourne (a Staff Reporter writes).

If adopted it might disrupt office arrangements, but the Property Services Agency of the Department of the Environment is confident that its budget could stand the cost of erecting partitions.

Tories to set up medical forum

A Conservative Medical Society, which it is hoped will help to shape future party policy, is to be formed (our Medical Reporter writes). Doctors throughout the country are being invited to an inaugural meeting next month.

Mr Norman Fowler, Tory spokesman on the social services, making the announcement yesterday, said that in legal and home affairs the society of Conservative Lawyers had made an outstanding contribution, and he saw the new medical society as fulfilling a similar role.

Order on Lord Lucan sought

An attempt was made at London Bankruptcy Court to make a bankruptcy receiving order against Lord Lucan, who is missing, over a Mercedes car. Two creditors, W. Motors and Bowater Securities, both of Watlington-Thames, Surrey, are claiming about £1,500. The hearing was adjourned for six weeks.

£500,000 canal appeal

The Kenner and Avon Canal Trust is appealing for £500,000 to continue restoring and reopening the old inland waterway link between London and Bristol opened in 1810.

Bank plot charge

Harold Scopp, aged 42, a director of Mansford Street, Berthall Green, London, was remanded in custody for six days by the Marlborough Street magistrate yesterday, accused of conspiring to rob the Bank of America, Davies Street, Mayfair.

Prison caravan

Prisoners in Blundeston jail, Suffolk, by making and selling toys, paintings and jewelry, have helped to buy a six berth caravan to house their visiting families.

'Life' for butcher

Neville Watson, aged 33, a butcher, of Beech Street, Cross Hills, West Yorkshire, was sentenced at Leeds Crown Court yesterday to life imprisonment for murdering his wife, Kathleen, aged 31, of Washburn Drive, Cross Hills, on December 2.

Correction

The omission in one edition yesterday of several words from a report of the Prime Minister's speech to the annual dinner of the CBI gave a false impression of what he said. The passage should have read: "... Britain's prospects of solving our own problems in our own way, as we must, will be made immeasurably more difficult in the circumstances we have to live with, if the British people vote for the secession of Britain from the Community."

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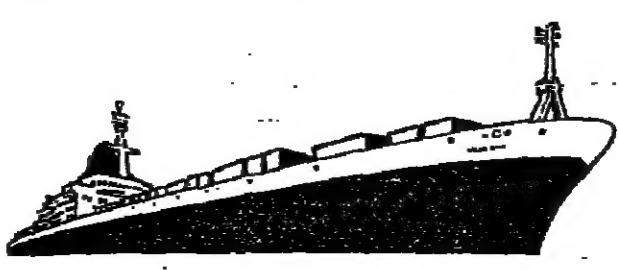
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HOME NEWS

School roof collapse may change rules

By Stewart Tandler

The Department of the Environment is considering tightening building regulations after a report by the Building Research Establishment on the collapse of a timber roof at a school in Essex.

Part of the roof over a swimming pool at Ilford County High School for Boys collapsed last October without injuring anyone, and the report, published yesterday, finds that the accident happened because of condensation in the roof void and a 67 per cent increase in the roof load from extra layers of felt and chippings.

The condensation decayed beams that were not adequately protected by preservatives; the extra load was added five years after the roof had been completed.

The research scientists are planning a pilot survey of 20 to 30 roofs of the same construction where there is high humidity, and the Department of Education has asked local authorities to check schools.

Buildings at three schools have been checked and passed as safe.

The construction at the Essex school is the box-beam method, used as a cheap method for covering large areas. Since it became popular in the 1960s about 30,000 buildings in Britain have used it for gymnasiums, dance halls, schools and such areas.

The risk element is where the roofs cover areas of high humidity, such as kitchens, but the research establishment estimates that it has been used in fewer than two thousand such cases. The humidity difficulty can be overcome with techniques like introducing an air flow into the roof void.

The department sent the report with a circular to local authorities yesterday asking them to heed its conclusions and pass them on to owners and builders.

Theatre body to be wound up

The Advisory Committee on Theatres, which has met only once since it was set up in January, 1974, is to be wound up, Mr Jenkins, minister with responsibility for the arts, has announced in a Commons written answer.

He said that Mr Crossland, Secretary of State for the Environment, were satisfied that the role was best fulfilled by the Arts Council and the Theatres Advisory Council.



Mrs Thatcher, Conservative Party leader, receiving a brush "to sweep Britain clean of socialists" at the Conservative women's conference yesterday.

Thatcher brush for socialists

By Penny Symon

Political Staff

Those who had hoped that Mrs Thatcher would use the Conservative women's conference as an opportunity for a full-dress rehearsal for today's economic debate in the Commons were disappointed yesterday.

But clearly the two thousand delegates in Central Hall, Westminster, were not.

A triumphant tune was playing over the piped music system as she walked in, the bright blue of her coat almost matching the hangings on the platform, and from the applause and cheers that accompanied her progress to the rostrum it was clear that the first woman leader of the Conservative party, or indeed of any major political party in the West, could have read the telephone book to the audience and they would still have loved her.

Amid the cheering, an excited delegate, Mrs Pattle Whetton, from Don Valley, Yorkshire, ran forward to hand Mrs Thatcher a brush "to sweep Britain clean of socialists". Mrs Thatcher held it aloft for the benefit of photographers, declaring that it would become as famous as the bell once displayed by Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone.

Her speech concerned personal ownership, enterprise, obligations, protection, law and liberty, and Europe. Each point was applauded wholeheartedly. Her remarks on inflation, however, tended to be a recital of the obvious, with nothing new for those hungering after solutions.

In an inflationary situation, she said, it was the strong who gained and the weak who lost, and the danger was that people got into difficulties and could not meet their commitments, companies could not meet theirs, and everyone eventually looked to the state for help and jobs. She continued: "We must ensure that inflation is not allowed to bear most heavily on those most needing our care. It robs people of their savings, inflicts cruel injustice on those whose incomes are fixed, and impoverishes those who have been thrifty and careful when they become old and vulnerable."

It is, of all trends, the most demoralizing, penalizing the very qualities of self-reliance and independence which it should be our business to encourage, and this is a special charge on our party, because manifestly people who make provision for their old age will not get much help from the state and we must carry on the fight for the small fixed income groups.

Mrs Thatcher had a new

social contract for Britain: Service, not strife; giving, not grabbing; and caring for people, not classifying them. "No council budget, however high the rates (and they are very high), could afford enough social workers to replace the good neighbour, and no level of social security can bring that wealth of support that comes from friends in time of need."

On Europe, she said that it would do untold damage to the future of international relations if we renounced the Treaty of Accession.

Speakers in the economic debate had called vigorously for protection of the middle class, whose incomes were not keeping up with inflation, and help for people to stand on their own feet. One speaker wanted to stop the country being "wedged into Benemey".

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the shadow Chancellor of the Exchequer, was loudly applauded when he set out some Conservative policies to defeat inflation. As soon as we return to power the defeat of inflation will be the dominant and overriding objective. As soon as we are able we shall lighten the tax on income from savings, aim to bring in a single rate of VAT, abolish capital transfer tax, and lighten the burden heaped upon the self-employed.

EEC REFERENDUM

Supporters of membership reply to Benn claims of lost jobs

By George Clark

Political Correspondent

Campaigners in favour of continued British membership of the EEC yesterday were emphatic in replying to the charges of job losses made by Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, that nearly 500,000 jobs have already been lost as a result of Britain's trade deficit with the eight other EEC countries.

Mr Callaghan, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, took the opportunity to reply to Mr Benn's argument when he spoke at Southampton. He said: "Jobs depend on being able to make goods of the right quality at the right price and to deliver them when they are needed."

That is a common market regulation. It is a fact of life. Jobs depend on our countries being prosperous too, so that they can buy the goods we need. It is true that we will keep Britain prosperous, buying and selling to other countries.

To pretend that jobs have been lost as a direct result of our membership of the Common Market is to stand logic on its head. There is no single worker in a factory making goods for export who believes that his prospect of keeping his job would be better if we withdrew from the so-called "right of access" so that his Government could be preserved

Certainly not in Southampton, the gateway to the world.

Mr Callaghan said the Government had made sure in the negotiations that the United Kingdom could use all the financial aids that were employed at present to carry on its policies of creating employment. The Chancellor, under articles of the treaty, had imposed exchange controls to regulate the amount of British capital flowing to Europe. As the Prime Minister had constantly emphasized, the value of our exports was rising in a dramatic fashion. Every measure to stimulate investment and employment which we used when we were outside the EEC was still at our disposal now that we were inside.

In my judgment, it would be gravely disadvantageous at this stage of our economic history to cut our ties with the world's largest trading group. The prospect of new jobs, of more trade, of secure food supplies would be greatly damaged if we were to do so.

Mr. Thorpe, leader of the Liberal Party, said in London that while he disavowed Mr Wilson's use of artificial manoeuvres such as the referendum and the so-called "right of access" so that his Government could be preserved

from being torn apart, he had some sympathy for him. He added:

"He could never have imagined that ministers such as Mr Benn would call such nonsensical rubbish about the Common Market, and be so widely reported in our so-called responsible press. Mr Benn's wild accusations about the Common Market losing us half a million jobs seem premised on one piece of fallacious logic: that any import is a job-loser. He contends that because the steel industry had a net trading deficit of £420m in 1974 we have therefore lost 43,000 jobs, using the arbitrary figure of £10,000 worth of steel per job."

This is a convenient way of forgetting that the figure of £420m includes the effect on our balance of payments of importing the steel which there would be no jobs at all, and that this is common with nearly all primary products. Even more surprisingly, he conveniently forgets even to mention the effects of the three day week on the steel industry, which lost 4 million tons of output.

Leading the undecided, page 16

Community 'does not exist to bail out Britain'

By Ronald Kershaw

The EEC was not a friendly society which existed to bail out Britain out of trouble, Mr Christopher Frere-Smith, chairman of the Get Britain Out campaign, said in a speech yesterday.

To cling to the hope that things would improve in this country only by staying in was to resort to fantasy, he declared. "Only by the resolve and resources of the British people that we will get ourselves out of the mess that we are now in, a mess which in large part has been caused by changing our policies to qualify us for membership of the Common Market and by being forced to adopt policies made at Brussels which are not made to suit our particular interest."

Mr Frere-Smith said that food prices had risen drastically, the standard of living had fallen, and there had been no increase of investment in Britain from the Continent. The trade balance had not only not improved, but had drastically deteriorated to the extent where the whole of Britain's non-oil trade deficit was attributable to trade with the Community.

There was a move to frighten people into believing that Britain would lose markets if she came out, and that there would be vast unemployment. Mr Frere-Smith added:

"These threats are the threats of desperate men. Only by freeing ourselves of the shackles imposed by membership shall we be able to pursue the policies which are needed at this time of crisis. Our future is in the wider world, cooperating and collaborating on a truly international scale, trading with complementary economies. Press 'unfair': Mr Frere-Smith also launched an attack on what he called the unfairness of the press (the Press Association report).

He said the quality national newspapers were playing it straight and setting a good lead but the popular press was not giving fair coverage. The Get Britain Out campaign was not being treated properly by the regional press, either. He added:

In many instances editors are failing in their duty to provide fair coverage. I have experienced several instances where local editors have not even sent a reporter along to our meetings addressed by ministers. Senior alleged: Mr Frank Judd, Under-Secretary for the Royal Navy, last night accused "leading colleagues within the Labour Party" of using smear tactics to further the pro-EEC cause. He told a meeting at Slough, Buckinghamshire: "They call in aid the disreputable old technique of charging guilt by association. In doing this they completely overlook their own involvement with the Conservative leadership, who advocate membership of the Market for reasons totally opposed to the basic objectives and philosophy of the Labour movement."

Seven Merseyside Labour MPs yesterday signed an open letter to their constituents urging them to vote "No".

Opponents of EEC 'speak with forked tongues'

By a Staff Reporter

Mr Whitelaw, the deputy Conservative leader, made a spirited attempt yesterday to divide the free-trading wing of the anti-EEC camp from the advocates of a siege economy. Mr Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, is generally held to be a free-trader. Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, appears to advocate a siege economy, along with much of Labour's left wing.

At a Britain in Europe press conference in London, Mr Whitelaw said those who favoured withdrawal were totally divided in their objectives and speaking with "forked tongues".

One group said they would wish to negotiate a free trade area with Britain's former partners. Leaving aside the question of whether that could be negotiated, and how satisfactory the terms might be, Mr Whitelaw wanted to know why they were alleging that where "the flow of imported goods from the Market is throwing our own people out of work."

The fact was that a group

Nine's good will 'dispersed by year of haggling'

Mr Heath said in Glasgow yesterday that the good will he had built up within the Community had been dispersed by a year's haggling by the Wilson Government for party political purposes.

Britain could not afford the two or three years of uncertainty that would follow if the referendum was held.

In the past six weeks, Mr Heath said, he had paid three visits to the Community, two to Bonn and one, 10 days ago, to Paris. The EEC realized that the British negotiators had been waging a political rearguard but had decided, nevertheless, to help. "The good will I brought into the Community has now been dispersed by a year's haggling," he said.

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Poll question biased to obtain 'Yes' survey find

By Philip Howard

A survey by psychic published today confirms dark but until now unacknowledged suspicions of opponents that the question asked in the referendum was biased by its phrasing to the answer "Yes".

The survey into what termed "agreement, reservations" was conducted by Behaviour, the magazine of behavioural and psychological sciences, in the week beginning May 5.

In simple language survey supports the view people tend to answer "Yes" and to agree with any statement or opinion, regardless of the subject matter, at about the same rate.

Mr John Nicholson, a logician and consulting editor of the magazine, said: "It seems quite possible that the tendency to say 'Yes' rather than 'No' is sufficient to have a significant effect on the result of a referendum of a single question."

The survey was conducted by Brighton and Reading, and people were interviewed in each town, being asked to say "Yes" or "No" to a series of questions.

Responses varied between towns, and between the question was put after on the door or a runner in a shopping cart. But overall, a greater number of people said "Yes" to the first question than "No" to the second.

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WEST EUROPE

America's \$40m early warning radar transfer to Nato

Michael Horanby
Paris, May 21. Defence ministers from 13 countries are expected to take an important step this morning towards the realization of a new, billion-dollar, American-developed early warning radar system, which will be transferred to Nato.

The system, which will be installed in the United States, is a joint project of the American and European defence communities. It is a major step in the process of integrating the two defence systems.

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Giscard warning on Britain's monetary situation

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, May 21. President Giscard d'Estaing defined his conception of an "advanced liberal society" and asserted his determination to remove the "inequalities" of French society at a news conference today.

He said the press today to mark the first anniversary of his taking office.

He had invited 244 French and foreign journalists to lunch in the salons des fêtes at the Elysée palace, the scene of General de Gaulle's formal press conferences, often described as the "solemn high mass of the regime".

Asked to explain the reason why the franc was so strong, he replied that the sound economic policy of the Government had inspired confidence. In recent weeks, the Bank of France had had to intervene on foreign currency markets to limit its excessive rise.

The President also told the journalists that he had accepted an invitation by King Baudouin of Belgium to a dinner given next week on the occasion of the Nato summit meeting in Brussels. But he would not be attending the meeting itself, and France would be represented at it in the usual way, that is by the Foreign Minister.

He hoped that a summit meeting to mark the conclusion of the European Security Conference could be held in the summer, or at the latest next autumn.

Asked to comment on his remark in the interview with *Le Figaro* that a withdrawal of Britain, like Italy, was in a particular economic and monetary situation, "But this is no reason why the other members of the Community should not pursue their project towards the objective of economic and monetary union."

"This objective was reaffirmed at the Paris summit in the autumn of 1973, and at the recent Dublin summit. I made the point of emphasizing that it remained the aim of the Community." France was now back again in the "snake" without any outside intervention.

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President Giscard d'Estaing (second from left) sits next to M. André Bignot, the mayor of the Alsatian village of Ringeldorf whose 69 inhabitants were all invited by the President to dinner on Tuesday night. Mme Giscard d'Estaing sits on the mayor's left. The village voted unanimously for M. Giscard d'Estaing in the presidential election a year ago.

American troops from Western Europe was an "absurd hypothesis", he replied that he had meant that it was improbable and contrary both to the interests of the United States and the peaceful balance of the world.

He did not think that the United States had been weakened by the collapse of South Vietnam. "The events in Vietnam have been regarded in the world at large as the end of a period of failure of American policy. But this does not mean it will result in an overall weakening of the American position."

He was convinced that the Russian leaders did not have aggressive intentions towards Western Europe. This was one of the principles of French policy. Otherwise détente would make no sense.

M. Giscard d'Estaing stated very clearly that European defence was not a problem which could be discussed now. Some of the partners of France in Nato believed in integration, France did not. This was another reason why the subject could not be tackled now. "This must be said very clearly as it complicates progress on the other fundamental problem of European political union."

Defining his conception of *mondialisme* (world involvement), often criticized by the Gaullists in the past, he said that it did not mean being on good terms with everyone or seeing the whole world through rose-coloured spectacles. But it was a fact that some problems nowadays had a world-wide character. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), for instance, no longer discussed only the problems of industrial countries but those of the developing ones as well.

Because of the strong and continuing world inflation and the fall in the value of the dollar in the past year, it was natural that oil producers should want to readjust prices. But the figure mentioned by the Shah of Iran in his talks with him yesterday was an estimate of the fall in the purchasing power of the dollar, not of a new oil price. He had not mentioned any new price.

"What surprises me is that the main countries interested in this question cannot meet to discuss it. The preparatory committee suspended its work. It did not decide the problem should be solved differently. The French Government feels a resumption of the dialogue between oil producers and consumers would be opportune."

The French Government had started a series of bilateral talks, with the Shah, with the Shaikh of Kuwait, next week, and with Dr Kissinger, the United States Secretary of State. The European of the Nine must make a new effort to talk with a strong united voice on matters of energy.

The President reiterated that his aim was to achieve an "advanced society", one "which responds to the aspirations of the men and women of our time—of tomorrow rather than today", by liberal means. This meant abolishing existing inequalities. That was why he meant to introduce a tax on capital gains. "A liberal society cannot be a society of privilege."

The new rules will bring the Benelux nations into line with other European countries such as France, Sweden, Spain and the Soviet Union. West Germany and Switzerland are to introduce a similar system.

The compulsory wearing of seat belts will apply to all cars registered after June 15, 1968, with special exemptions for certain categories of drivers. These include taxi-drivers, pregnant women and the handicapped (who will have to carry special doctors' certificates), deliverymen and dwarfs. Children under the age of 12 will be banned from the front seats of cars, if there is a space for them behind. Foreign visitors will have to wear seat belts if these are fitted in their cars.

In Belgium the police are expected to enforce the new rules as soon as they take effect. But according to Ministry of Communications officials, they will be lenient on offenders initially.

Benelux nations make seat belts compulsory

From Our Own Correspondent
Brussels, May 21.

The wearing of seat belts for virtually all drivers and front seat passengers, including foreign visitors, will be compulsory throughout Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg from the beginning of next month.

The new rules will bring the Benelux nations into line with other European countries such as France, Sweden, Spain and the Soviet Union. West Germany and Switzerland are to introduce a similar system.

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Notes to be replaced

Rome, May 21.—Italy is to replace 500-lire (35p) notes because of the 300 million notes of this value about three million are believed forgeries.

Socialists plan boycott of Lisbon Cabinet

Lisbon, May 21.—Socialist leaders are preparing to boycott meetings of the Portuguese cabinet as long as the party's newspaper is kept closed by a dispute with communist printers, party officials said.

Dr Mario Soares, the Socialist Minister without Portfolio, and Senhor Francisco Zepha, Minister of Justice, met President Francisco de Sá Carneiro in a vain attempt to obtain the reopening of the newspaper, *República*.

Run by an editorial staff of Socialist officials, *República* was closed by the Government yesterday following seizure of the paper by printers who wanted to silence the newspaper's outspoken criticism of Communist Party.

Socialist Party members, it is understood, have been signing Dr Soares and Senhor Zepha to leave the coalition government altogether.

The Revolutionary Council in an unannounced meeting a few hours after the publication of an alleged statement Dr Soares had placed the city of his party in doubt.

A newspaper quoted Dr Soares as telling his followers: "We are going to mobilize the city in an open war against (military) power." Under guidelines laid down by the Armed Forces Movement, a political party must be to the military's revolutionary policies to retain its life.

The newspaper *Diário de Notícias*, which the Socialists are accused of being Communist-controlled, said Dr Soares, former Foreign Minister, in the statement shortly before dawn yesterday at a demonstration.

The Socialists and Liberals have told foreign correspondents they consider the battle over the Government's closure of *República* a key to their political survival. "If we lose here, it is just a matter of time before the Communists gain full control," one Socialist leader said. "We cannot take it lying down."—AP and UPI.

Our Lisbon Correspondent writes: The Socialist Party is organizing a rally for tomorrow evening in Lisbon as a protest against the closing of *República*. Ironically enough, it is *República* which defended the democratic point of view through decades of the Salazar and Caetano regimes. The editor, Dr Raul Rego, has been in prison for his political opinions and activities.

His newspaper has been under increasing attack recently from the extreme left, who have accused it of Socialist Party bias. Recently it published an article attacking the Communist Party's alleged activities within the television service. This embittered the situation between Dr Rego and the paper's non-editorial employees.

Speaking on television last night, the Minister of Social Communication, Commander Jesuino, told the country he had been to the newspaper and done all that he could to solve the problem. In a previous statement he had shown his disapproval of the Socialist Party's demonstration outside *República* during negotiations, saying: "The Ministry of Social Communication cannot but deplore the party manipulation to which the conflict gave rise."

Fear is felt in many quarters that the closing of *República* may lead to further political unrest.

Corsican rebels suspected of bomb attacks

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, May 21. Bomb attacks on 10 separate sites did extensive damage in Corsica during the night. The autonomous group, which have been threatening to renounce their violent attacks after all of several months, are suspected.

In Bastia the offices of Air France were destroyed. A second explosion blew off the doors of the gendarmes' barracks.

Other targets elsewhere included two French banks, the regional employment agency, a hostel for North African workers.

The attacks come as an official mission from Paris, intended to improve economic conditions to the islands, draws to the end of its task. Autonomous groups have already criticized the absence of any political measures by the government to pacify the strong nationalist sentiment in Corsica.

Britain lifts veto on EEC's coal stock plan

From Our Own Correspondent
Brussels, May 21. The British Government has lifted its veto on EEC plans to monitor coal stocks for electricity power stations after successfully easing the controls which the Community would have had over the scheme.

Under a new agreement concluded by EEC ministers in Brussels yesterday, member states will have to ensure a minimum 30-day stock of coal supplies.

The British had originally opposed the scheme because it would have empowered the European Commission to ensure that stockpiles in member states reached the required level. They argued that this condition would have represented an unwarranted transfer of power from Whitehall to Brussels. But under the amended scheme approved this week, final control over coal supplies at power stations will remain with member governments.

Italians find stolen Gothic crucifix after two years

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, May 21. The Italian authorities today announced the recovery of a fifteenth century crucifix stolen in June 1973 from a church in Visso, central Italy, and taken out of the country.

The crucifix was found in Switzerland, thanks to the efforts of Signor Adolfo Siviero, head of the foreign Ministry's department for the recuperation of works of art.

The Gothic crucifix dates from about 1410, stands 43in high and is in silver with enamel decorations. Apart from its artistic value, it has the added interest of including a figure at the foot of the cross, wearing a triple crown of the papacy, which is believed to represent Gregory XII, one of the few popes who resigned. He resigned officially from 1406 to 1415, and then left the office, reverting to the rank of cardinal.

Signor Siviero prefers to give little indication of how he managed to find the crucifix in Switzerland.

He believes that the thieves offered it for sale in Switzerland for 300m lire (£210,000), which he regards as low considering its real value but high for a stolen work of art which could never be displayed openly. It was privately bought, apparently by a German.

It will now be restored and then sent back to Visso. The condition of the crucifix is good.

Asia? Start at the heart-Kuala Lumpur One-stop hop on MAS

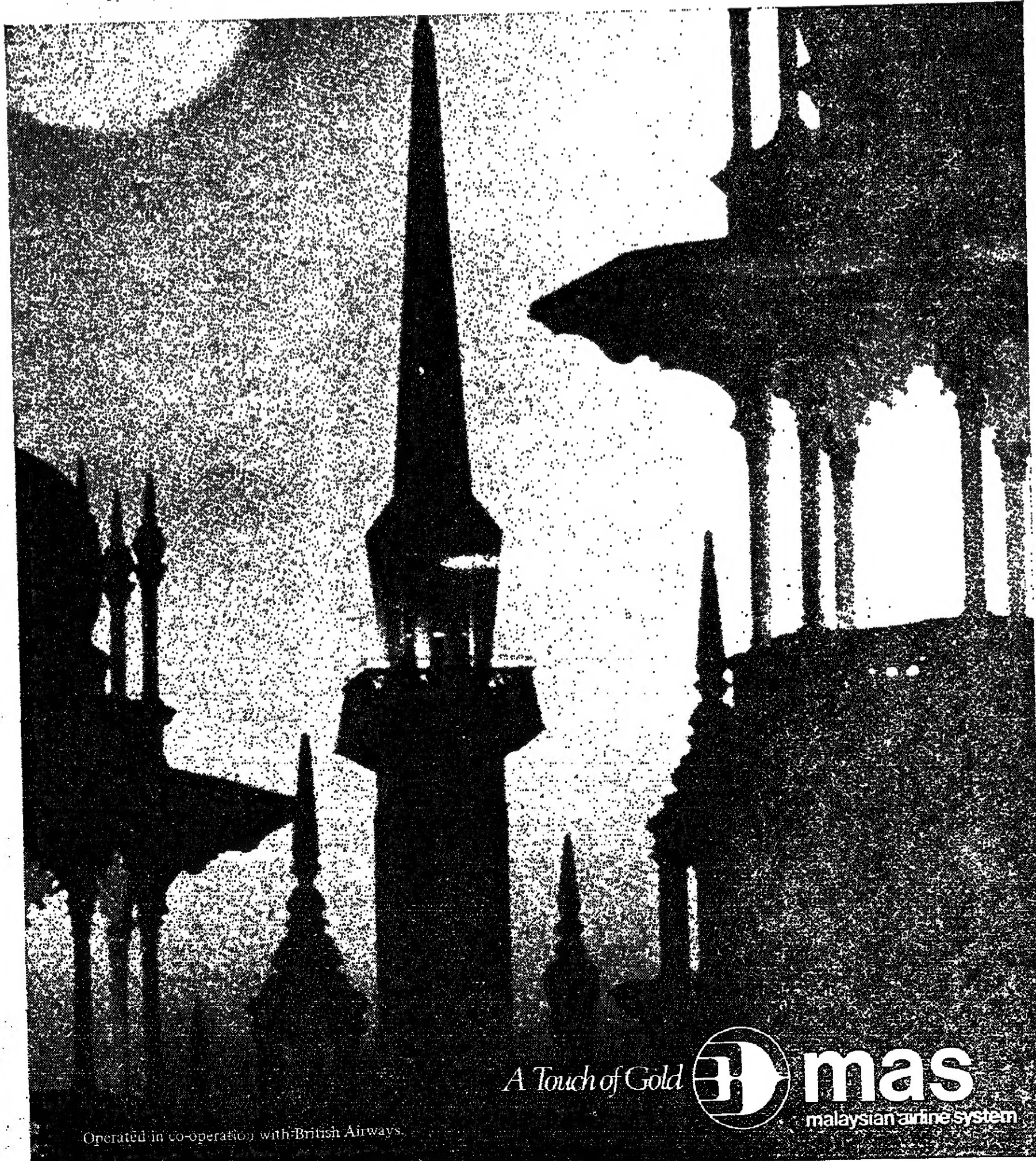
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WEST EUROPE



A drawing of Ulrike Meinhof, made yesterday by a Dutch artist in Stuttgart.

Defendants joke at Baader-Meinhof trial

Continued from page 1

argued that there was nothing in the exclusion order to prevent the barred lawyers from being retained by the three other accused.

To forestall an appeal leading to a declaration by a higher court of a mistrial, which would mean a repetition of a hearing that could last two years, the prosecution successfully persuaded the bench to reconsider its decision.

Thus the trial was adjourned until Friday next week to allow another court rule on whether the three lawyers may act for the remaining defendants. These are: Ulrike Meinhof, aged 40; Gudrun Ensslin, 34; and Jan-Carl Raspe, 30. The three are accused of a series of crimes carried out as members of a terrorist organization, including six political bombings in which five people died.

There is no jury, and only one of the five judges on the panel, wearing black gowns with velvet facings, ever speaks or even moves. This is Dr Theodor Prinzinger, the president of the court, who is addressed simply as "Mr Chairman".

Dr Prinzinger, who is 49, was chosen, among other reasons, for his devotion to physical fitness. Like the other judges, he has been offered pistol training by the police as one of many security measures for the trial. His home is under permanent guard. If he died during the hearing, a retrial would be necessary.

He failed to establish his authority today, and on several occasions was made to yield to insistent interruptions by the defence. A British judge would have expelled two of the defence team for their manners

and two for their remarkably informal dress. One wore a denim suit and chukka boots under his black gown. Another wore an old sports jacket and crumpled trousers. Frau Ensslin has chosen a pretty woman lawyer to speak for her.

But the dominant figure in the defence team is Herr Otto Schily, the lawyer acting for Frau Meinhof. Quick-witted, fast-speaking and not averse to a little histrionics from time to time, he had all the panoply of the state on the defensive all day.

At one point he told Judge Prinzinger that if the three barred lawyers were not admitted, the judge might as well surrender his seat to an army general. "Why don't we just shut up shop?" he asked with elaborate disgust, his eyes swinging towards the audience for approval.

The defendants appeared remarkably relaxed, exchanging jokes from time to time, even with the three warders sitting among them. Prison pallor after three years in detention awaiting trial excepted, they appeared fit enough, considering that a hunger strike had brought them close to death three months ago.

Frau Ensslin looked like a ghost, but it is said that she always did. All four wore old sweaters and jeans. Frau Ensslin even smoked a cigarette in the dock, for which she was rebuked after the lunch adjournment by the presiding judge who had not noticed it.

Herr Baader told the presiding judge to "stop making silly jokes" at one point when Judge Prinzinger was trying to overcome the collapse of the recording facilities, but for the rest the accused played a passive role.

OVERSEAS

\$750,000 payments to Italian politicians

From Frank Vogl
US Economics Correspondent
Washington, May 21

The United Brands company, which made illegal payments of \$1,250,000 (\$543,000) to the Government of Honduras, also made secret payments to government officials in Italy totalling \$750,000, including about \$100,000 of such payments in 1973 alone.

Officials at the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) said payments to Italian officials had been made over several years and that the SEC would disclose full details and name the Italian officials as soon as its case against United Brands goes to trial.

In a brief submitted to the federal district court the SEC said that United Brands was striving to delay the trial and that it was mounting an effort to continue to conceal the true scope and extent of payments to foreign governments.

The SEC divulged more details about the bribes made to the Honduran Government in its brief, including the fact that one payment by United Brands was paid in Switzerland last September. Officials at the SEC refused to comment on whether they have sought the co-operation of Swiss authorities in their investigations of illegal payments to foreign governments by American companies.

Informed sources maintain that many politicians abroad have received secret payments from United States companies into Swiss bank accounts and that the SEC is now looking into this.

The brief filed by the SEC in court claimed that the former chairman of United Brands, Mr. Eli Black, who committed suicide in February, proposed in a private meeting with the former President of Honduras, General Oswaldo Lopez, that United Brands make private payments to General Lopez in return for a reduction in the export tax on bananas.

The SEC maintained that General Lopez rejected Mr. Black's proposal but that some months later, in July 1974, Señor Abraham Bennatan, the Minister of Economics, told Mr. Black he would like to explore the offer to General Lopez. At a meeting in Miami the Minister demanded \$5m from United Brands to change the export tax and Mr. Black finally agreed to pay \$2.5m. In the event only half of this sum was paid.

Mayor of metropolis living beyond its means in futile search for loans to delay cuts in services
New York City is facing bankruptcyFrom Peter Strafford
New York, May 21

The financial troubles of a big city like New York might not normally be expected to arouse a great deal of excitement. But New Yorkers like everything in their city to be bigger and better than it is elsewhere, and the prospect of the city's going bankrupt is being treated as pure drama.

Day after day, newspapers have big headlines about negotiations, threats and confrontations. A few days ago, there was the threat by Mr. Abraham Beame, the Mayor, to lay off 38,000 city employees. More recently, there has been the "rebuff" of the city's request for help from the banks, and talk of a four-day work week.

The truth is that New York is in a bad way financially. Over the past few years, it has developed the habit of borrowing money to cover the deficit in its yearly budget. As a result, it has accumulated a huge and growing debt, and the lenders are becoming impatient.

The immediate need is to find \$280m (about £121m) by May

30 when a number of payments fall due.

If the worst comes to the worst, Mr. Beame might have to declare the city bankrupt and let a receiver administer it. He might find himself unable to pay the city's employees, or he might have to introduce drastic cuts in the city's public services, and dismiss 38,000 of the 330,000 employees now on the payroll.

This would mean, he has said, reducing police patrols by a quarter, severe cuts in the fire department, the closing of eight hospitals, and a reduction in the number of dustmen and teachers.

It is to try to avoid measures such as these that he has been going round the country, cap in his hand, and so far unsuccessfully. He has been to Albany, the capital of New York state, to ask for money from the state budget; he has been to Washington to see President Ford and ask for federal money; and he has been to the big banks in New York.

The result has usually been a straight refusal, as in the case of Mr. Ford, or else an insistence that, in exchange for help,

Mr. Beame should do some serious trimming of the city budget.

The crunch is likely to come in relations with the unions representing the municipal employees. Mr. Beame has already ordered the laying off of some 3,000 employees on July 1.

So far, the unions have resisted his approaches. They have refused, for instance, to review recent negotiations which gave them a 6 per cent raise on July 1. They have also opposed the idea of a four-day working week.

Something will have to give. New York is not only facing the problems of the American recession, with higher costs and lower revenues. It is also finding that it is living beyond its means. It now has an outstanding debt of no less than \$13,700m.

Difficulties are made worse by the flight from the city of many of its best jobs. Yet New York retains its spirit. Work is continuing on a huge convention site on the West Side, and determined efforts are being made to persuade the Democrats to come to New York next year for their convention.

Youths take over US aid agency in Laos

Vientiane, May 21.—Students today occupied American aid installations in the Laotian administrative capital and were practically in control of the southern town of Savannakhet, pressing their demands for closure of the aid mission there, a speech withdrawal of American officials from Laos. The Americans accused them of looting.

Mr. Christian Chapman, the Chargé d'Affaires, called on Prince Souvanna Phouma, the Prime Minister, and Mr. Phoumi Vongvichit, the Foreign Minister, to take action. He was told the situation "will be resolved".

Meanwhile, a high level Government team left for Savannakhet to try to negotiate the release of a dozen United States aid officials and dependents, in effect under house arrest since the student demonstrations began a week ago.

The students slipped into two separate American installations in Vientiane shortly before midnight. By this morning elements of the joint Vietnamese and Lao military protective forces were controlling access to the town's main American residential compound.

A United States Embassy press statement said it was seriously concerned over "the complete lack of police protection" at the compound, where it alleged the joint forces had done nothing to protect the property.

It said the demonstrators had looted and caused "considerable damage".

Saigon, May 21.—Western journalists today protested to the South Vietnam Government about difficulties in gathering news and transmitting it. A delegation representing 120 correspondents from 13 countries handed in a letter to the presidential palace asking for a charter flight to Hongkong.—Reuters.

Garlands in Bangkok for Hanoi delegation

From Bruce Palling
Bangkok, May 21

A North Vietnamese delegation of 13 has arrived in Bangkok to open talks on the normalization of relations between the two countries. It is the first official North Vietnamese delegation to Thailand and the visit is an important step in Thailand's attempts to adjust to the new political situation in Indo-China.

The delegation is to have two days of talks with Foreign Ministry officials, including at least one meeting and dinner with Major-General Chaochai Choonhayan, the Foreign Minister.

Headed by a Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Phan Hien, the visitors were greeted by several hundred Vietnamese, resident in Thailand who shouted "Welcome" and pressed bouquets on to the arrivals at Bangkok's international airport.

Capitalizing on the recent unrest in Thailand over the unauthorized use of Thai territory by the United States in the rescue of the cargo ship *Mayaguez*, Mr. Hien in an arrival speech supported Thai concerns for its sovereignty, saying: "The trend for peace, independence and neutrality is strongly developing in many South-East Asian countries. To people there are resolutely struggling for the United States withdrawal from their countries and for non-interference by the United States in their internal affairs."

"The Vietnamese people fully support their Thai friends' struggle over recent days against the deliberate use by the United States of Thai territory in staging extremely serious acts of war against Cambodia, and for the defence of Thai independence and sovereignty."

The Thai Government and the former interim civilian Government have both tried unsuccessfully to sit down and talk with the North Vietnamese in the past 18 months. The stumbling block has always been the North Vietnamese demand for the total withdrawal of American military, and air

Congress rejects cuts in overseas forces

From Fred Emery
Washington, May 21

The House of Representatives has voted 311-95 against a proposal to reduce American troop strength overseas over the next 15 months by 70,000. The overwhelming vote—the first test of the issue in the Congress—came in debate on the Bill authorizing \$32,000m (£14m) next year in weapons procurement, which passed 311-95.

The vote is interpreted here as saving President Ford embarrassment on the eve of the New summit meeting and, in the wider sense, of reflecting one political lesson from the debacle of Indo-China. This is that the doves in Congress will realize that now is not the time for murmuring whatever "defence" cuts will be resisted, and that the issue of bringing home the troops from Europe is probably dead until after the next presidential election.

Yesterday's debate saw some notable turnabouts. Mr. Thomas O'Neill, the House Democratic leader, who only a year ago introduced his own proposal for bringing home 100,000 soldiers, said the proposal was "the right amendment at the wrong time".

Many other liberals parted company with the proposer, Mr. Ron Dellums, a prominent black. They included many of the "new" reformists.

Mr. Dellums wanted not merely to bring 70,000 men home, but to demobilize them as well. He specifically ruled out unilateral withdrawals from Europe. He left the areas for withdrawal to the Pentagon but suggested a "theoretical" list.

This meant withdrawing 15,000 men from South Korea, 20,000 from Japan, 8,000 from the Philippines, 2,000 from

Taiwan, and hundreds from Germany, Greece, Italy, Canada, and Morocco, plus maintaining 23,000 in Thailand.

To the obvious disgust over Korea, he proposed that Americans were only there because of the 42 A-bombs might as well serve a prison term. He noted a 1964 nuclear weapons sale to South Korea and suggested the South Koreans were able to more of a danger to North than vice versa.

To those who said this was the wrong time he replied that every year was always the wrong time for the wrong of the wrong cause. He said as a result of China Europeans were at the moment about what purposes of the United States may be.

Our Geneva Correspondent writes: The need for a revision by the United States of its commitment to allies was underlined by Senator Edward Kennedy addressing today the 65th review conference of the prohibiting the spread of nuclear weapons.

Asked afterwards to enlarge on this, he pointed out that a debate on the subject would start in the US Senate on June 2, which he hoped there would be a clearer idea of what was involved.

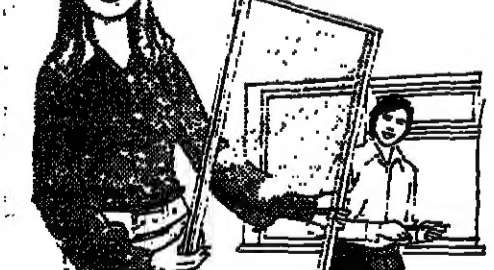
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Spring grants for home insulation

To back up the government's energy-saving campaign, Crittall Warmlife Ltd is offering grants towards the cost of wall, window and loft insulation. We are able to do this by taking up what is normally spare production capacity during our short 'off-season'. The grants can therefore only remain available for a limited period and we do suggest you take advantage of them as soon as possible.

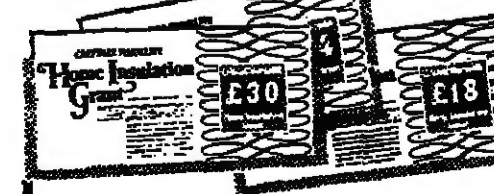
Warmlife double glazing

A total window insulation system fitted to existing windows which cuts heat loss through the glass, seals out draughts, and gives a high degree of sound insulation. Room comfort is greatly enhanced by the elimination of 'cold areas'. There is a self-installation option with this system which offers a considerable additional saving.



Warmlife loft insulation

Correct insulation of the roof void is vital to total home insulation. The 4" blanket thickness available with Warmlife loft insulation is now regarded as essential. For lofts insulated to a lesser standard an additional overlay is a wise investment.



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French window replacement

French windows are a particular insulation problem. They are draughty, difficult to double glaze, and usually in the most-used room in the home. Replacement by modern, double glazed doors is the most effective answer. For this reason we have brought the Warmlife range of patio doors into our Grant scheme.

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S Africa pledges continued support for Rhodesia

From Michael Knipe
Cape Town, May 21

Dr Hilgard Muller, the South African Foreign Minister, said last night that the republic would continue cooperating with Rhodesia "whatever solution they find to their political problem and however government may be constituted".

South Africa would not apply economic sanctions, he said. It would continue its efforts towards finding a peaceful solution, but it would not interfere in Rhodesia's internal affairs.

Dr Muller rejected any possibility of South Africa attempting to solve its own race problem in the same way as Rhodesia. South Africa was opposed to a policy of power-sharing, he said, whereas this was the basis of Rhodesian policy.

We refuse point blank to share our sovereignty, our self-rule with any other population group. We strive to allow the non-white nations and groups to, as far as possible, control their own affairs."

Football fans in Israel do not wreck trains or break suburban windows when their team loses—instead they make a national issue of it and demand political and industrial action.

More than 3,000 supporters of the Jerusalem Beitar team, which is due to be relegated from the National League, demonstrated outside the Knesset (parliament) last night to demand that last Saturday's final league results be nullified.

The agency into allegations that results were fixed by threats and bribery.

The demonstrators gave a petition to the parliamentary committee for sport calling for a freezing of the situation and a

Knesset committee inquiry into claims that leading players "sold out" games in the last few weeks. They demanded that some club managers be put on trial.

If no action is taken the Jerusalem Beitar fans threatened: to keep their children from school; to call a strike of Jerusalem buses and taxi drivers who follow Beitar; to bring out on strike all the team's supporters in essential services, including hospitals, hotels and the post office; to ask grocers, butchers, and greengrocers to close down and to urge people not to buy tickets in the national lottery.

They also sent a letter to Mr. Menachem Begin, leader of the opposition, warning that unless the injustice done to their team

was righted they would instruct all Beitar supporters not to vote for his Likud Party.

The letter pointed out that Beitar had been "a faithful offshoot following in the path of Irgun Zvai Leumi in which we were brought up". Mr. Begin was the leader of Irgun, the terrorist organization which fought against the British mandate in the 1940s.

The demonstrators, who carried a mock coffin marked "Israel sport" had good reason to appeal to Mr. Begin. It was the shock defeat of their sister team, Tel Aviv Beitar, on Saturday which doomed their club to relegation. The Tel Aviv team was routed 5-1 by a team which had found it difficult to score more than one goal in most of its matches.

Leading article, page 17

Soccer fans put Knesset on spot

From Eric Marsden
Jerusalem, May 21

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Liberia denies role in Vorster moves

Monrovia, May 21.—Mr. Cecil Dennis, the Liberian Foreign Minister, today denied reports of correspondence between President Tolbert and Mr. Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, aimed at setting up a summit meeting between South Africa and black African leaders.

The Times, which reported the exchanges on Tuesday, cited Mr. Tolbert's brother, Stephen, the late Liberian Finance Minister as the source of its information.

Mr. Vorster had tried to arrange, through Mr. Tolbert, talks with the presidents of Kenya, Nigeria and Zaire, The Times stated.

Denying the report on behalf of President Tolbert, Mr. Dennis said he was not ready to comment on whether Mr. Vorster planned approaches of the type reported by The Times. "No one actually knows what the South African Prime Minister is thinking about," Mr. Dennis added.—Agence France Presse.

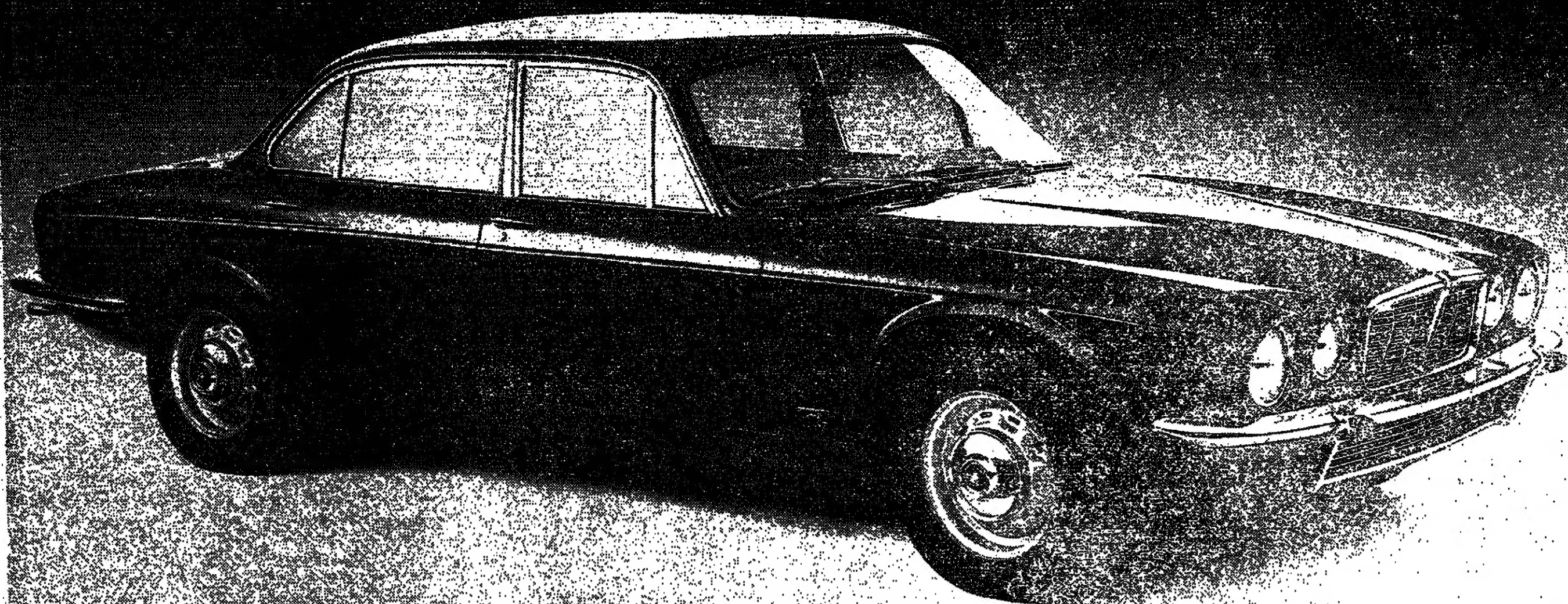
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The new XJ3.4. For those who are attracted to three-litre motoring, but are even more attracted to a Jaguar.

It's undeniable that, today, many motorists are attracted to three-litre motoring. For its combination of performance and economy.

It's also undeniable that many, many motorists are attracted to a Jaguar.

So why not a car with the best qualities of both?

You see the answer above: the XJ 3.4. As you'll discover, it has the features you expect in a Jaguar.

Which is to say, of course, that it offers a good deal more than most other cars in the three-litre class.

The engine is only part of our story.

The engine in the XJ 3.4 is a new version of the famous XJ series. It has six cylinders, twin-overhead camshafts, a capacity of 3,442 c.c. and produces 161 brake horse-power (DIN).

This is more than sufficient to take the manual XJ 3.4 from 0-60 in 10.9 seconds. And to give the car a top speed of about 117 mph.

Depending on choice of transmission and your driving habits, it will also give fuel consumption in the region of 18 to 23 mpg. (An extremely competitive figure when you compare it with other cars in the three-litre class.)

As with all Jaguar engines, every 3.4 is individually bench-tested before being installed in the car.

The method of installation is worthy of note.

First, the engine is mounted on rubber insulating bushes. Then, the engine and bushes are mounted on a separate sub-frame, which is also insulated by rubber bushes.

This may sound a little complicated. And it is.

But Jaguar have always preferred to eliminate noise through advanced engineering, rather than through the more common practice of trying to cover up the noise with mammoth amounts of sound-deadening material.

Hence our well-earned reputation for pace and quiet.

On either side of the engine, safety.

To either side of the 3.4 engine is another well-known Jaguar feature: self-adjusting, servo-assisted, ventilated disc brakes.

These discs, together with those at the rear, are deservedly well-known for their stopping power.

They are helped, of course, by the unique low profile, water-dispersant Dunlop tyres, which were designed as an integral part of the XJ's suspension.

Also built into the suspension is Jaguar's sensitive anti-dive geometry. This keeps the 3.4 on an even keel even under the most severe emergency braking. (A consoling thought given the chaos and confusion of today's roads.)

Equally consoling is yet another feature not found on lesser cars: power-assisted rack-and-pinion steering.

Some cars have power steering. Others have rack-and-pinion steering.

The XJ has both.

All the information an intelligent driver needs.

The instrument panel of the 3.4 contains all the information an intelligent driver needs.

Seven dials. Six warning lights. Plus an array of ergonomic switches for, amongst other things: the two-speed wipers. The rear window heating. The fuel tank change-over. The electrically-operated windscreen washer. The heating and ventilation fans and temperature control.

In fact, the fascia of the XJ 3.4 is exactly the same as the fascia found on the more expensive Jaguars.

As are most of the other features that you'll find on the new XJ 3.4.

Reclining seats, wood and really effective sound proofing.

The seats of the XJ 3.4, both front and rear, are covered with a sumptuous pleated cloth. And, as you'd expect, both the front seats and the steering column are adjustable.

The instrument panel is covered with hand-selected and hand-matched veneers.

Whilst underfoot is more than 50 square feet of carpets and underlay.

Together with the underbody protection and the sophisticated Jaguar insulation, they make the XJ 3.4 one of the most effectively sound-proofed cars on the road.

Behind the rear seats, something more than an empty space.

The boot of the XJ 3.4 is 17 cu. ft. large. Which is enormous by any standards.

On either side of the boot, are the XJ's twin fuel tanks with twin electric fuel pumps.

Beneath the boot, a spare wheel, jack, wheel-brace and a comprehensive tool kit containing everything from screwdrivers to a tyre pressure gauge.

Would you expect less?

After the second road test, the seventh coat of paint.

The engine, passenger compartment and boot are surrounded by the famous XJ body and coachwork.

The body is as functional as it is attractive.

It has been built for progressive deformation to give maximum passenger protection in an accident.

And the slim but strong roof pillars give excellent all-round visibility.

The coachwork has been subjected to rust inhibitors and seven coats of paint. The last coat being applied only after the second pre-delivery road-test.

(How else would we know if any fault found on the first road test had been removed unless we tested twice?)

That, in a very large nutshell, is the new XJ 3.4.

When you compare it with the prices and features of other three-litre cars, we think you'll find that Jaguar has another landmark in value.

And three-litre motoring has a new standard.



It's a long way down to second best.

XJ3.4 saloon £4,794.66, XJ4.2 saloon £5,136.30, XJ4.2 coupé £5,480.28, XJ12L saloon (carburettor model, automatic) £5,959.98, XJ5.3 coupé (fuel injection model, automatic) £6,850.35. Prices include VAT and car tax.

PARLIAMENT, May 21, 1975

United, harmonious, active and determined Government after resounding 'Yes' in referendum

House of Commons

MR BLAKER (Blackpool, South, C), questioning the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs about discussions with foreign ministers of the EEC, said:

Since the Foreign Ministers will be following the debate on British membership, will Mr Callaghan say what is his view on the trading deficit we have with the EEC? He said in December that he believed membership had not made much difference to our trading balance with the Community one way or the other. Is that still his opinion?

MR CALLAGHAN (Cardiff, South-East, Lab.) replied: I am relieved to see my view confirmed this morning by the report of the National Institute of Economic Research, an independent-minded body.

It is still my opinion, taking into account that we have been able to buy food much more cheaply from the EEC during the last year, and therefore have moved a number of our food purchases from the world market to the EEC, that the deficit should go up.

It has gone up by a large extent, but to not more than £1.5 billion, and I understand it is not expected to go up with other parts of the world.

MR ALLAN (Salford, East, Lab.)—Has the growing threat of interference by the EEC in political, foreign policy and military matters, with distinct cold war undertones?

Might it not be that this could lead to the joint nuclear bombing force described by Mr Heath, which would end our hopes of détente and peace in Europe?

MR CALLAGHAN—For the life

of me, I cannot see any signs of it. They have never discussed it in the EEC. Mr Allan is talking about what is called political co-operation, which is entirely different from the EEC, and comprises nine ministers of the countries that make up the EEC. (Laughter.)

MR ALLAN—I am not sure, but I remember when Sir Alec Douglas Home had to fly from Paris to Copenhagen because the French representatives refused to allow a discussion on political co-operation to take place in the same place, physically, as the discussion on the EEC.

I seem to have no atmosphere among my colleagues to try to create a return to the cold war.

MR MARTIN (Banbury, C)—The Government must have an idea of what they mean by political union. Could he give us a peep behind the curtain and tell us what the Government are thinking, and tell us whether his Conservative allies who agree with him about the EEC, share the same view on political union?

MR CALLAGHAN—I am only responsible for the Government. In a speech on December 19, I said only the curtain a little, but the whole scenario was exposed. After June 5, I do not expect my view to change from what it is now.

MR WELLS (Bexley, East, Lab.)—The Government are talking about peace and prosperity for their people. Not one trade union, responsible for the EEC, has been consulted in the original Six is advocating withdrawal.

MR CALLAGHAN—Sir Christopher Soames says the EEC is going to be the best basis of capitalism.

and the Communists for Europe in this country have said it is the only way to build Socialism. A synthesis of these two views brings me back to the view I have always held that we should be able to make the EEC anything that the governments in the EEC want to make it.

MR ELDON GRIFFITHS, Opposition spokesman on Europe (Bury St Edmunds, C) later asked the Foreign Secretary:

"Would he recognize that the House is in some difficulty when it comes to the Government's decision to give different advice on this matter of the EEC?"

Could he say whether questions about the EEC, for example on unemployment, should now be addressed to himself as the responsible minister who needs to know the matter, or to the Secretary of State for Industry (Mr Benn, who was sitting next to Mr Callaghan on the Government benches)?

MR CALLAGHAN—The House is in some difficulty when it comes to the Government's decision to give different advice on this matter of the EEC.

MR CALLAGHAN—I did not think the Opposition were in any difficulty. I thought they were rather enjoying it. I thought they were rather enjoying it. I thought they were rather enjoying it.

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Law on rape 'protects victims not villains'

MR ASHLEY (Stoke on Trent, South, Lab.) gave leave of absence to 17 members of the House to introduce the Sexual Offences (Amendment) Bill to amend the law relating to rape.

He said the law as it stood was likely to protect criminals rather than victims. It was a deterrent to the reporting of crime rather than a deterrent to the commission of crime.

Rape was not the inevitable result of sexual intercourse between two promiscuous people, but a vicious and degrading crime, far more important and evil than were crimes against property.

When crime was committed the first reaction was to telephone the police, but many crimes of rape were not reported because the balance between protecting the innocent victim and the defendant was tipped much too heavily against the innocent victim.

In the absence of statute law they had to depend on common law, as now clarified by the Law Lords which specified that a man could not be convicted if he believed that the woman consented, however unreasonable that belief.

To base this on unreasonable grounds, as the present law did, was to blame the victim and to burden her with the burden of proof.

The victim had to endure not only the original assault but police interrogation, medical examination, and the cross-examination, but must listen to a rapist's declaration of his belief, on unreasonable grounds, that she was willing to have sexual intercourse with him.

The Criminal Law Revision Committee should be asked by the Home Secretary to consider a guarantee of anonymity to rape victims in court, and to prohibit the disclosure of a woman's past sexual history to the jury.

MR LEE (Birmingham, Handsworth, Lab.) said that the sort of case which he was talking about was not one which should give reason for concern with the present law.

The principal objection to Mr Ashley's proposal was that it was to relax the burden of proof in relation to serious crimes, and also in some measure, to relaxing the degree of scrutiny which witnesses who made an allegation in relation to an offence in this case were subjected.

It was never pleasant for a witness to give evidence in a serious case, but Mr Ashley's proposal, if he thought it more unpleasant in this kind of case, he had in mind those involved in blackmail cases.

This was a field of human relationships where the tendency to tell lies was insidious. Mr Ashley had referred to the fact that the House of Lords had held by a majority that it was only necessary for a person honestly to believe that the woman consented and not for that belief to be reasonable also.

In that case the jury did not have to consider the evidence of the woman, but the appellant had said that the jury could believe it and the appeal was dismissed, and no damage was done.

Honesty of belief was fundamental in criminal law. It was an absolute offence, honesty of belief was an essential defence.

The more serious the offence, the more the burden of proof was on the witness that he or she should be subjected ruthlessly to cross-examination and the more one should be required to look into the frame of mind of the person concerned.

There was not a licence for the sophisticated rapist. It will require of a defendant that he shall have an honest belief.

The Bill was read a first time.

Reshaping British Leyland might herald wind of change in industry—Mr Benn

MR BENN, Secretary of State for Industry (Bristol, South-East, Lab.), moving the second reading of the British Leyland Bill, said it would empower the Government to implement the Ryder report which had been accepted by the Government as the basis for their policy towards British Leyland.

Exports of motor vehicles were running in 1973 at £1,800 million and a net export surplus of £1,000 million. But if the Government were to implement the Ryder report, it would be better to reallocate all these skilled workers into other industries that had to be sure before they took the view that the people could so easily be shifted from one type of export to another.

In the Government's view it would be better to implement the Ryder report by a course of action to have a major restructuring of the industry.

It was open to a firm by a ruthless chopping of its unproductive activities to restore itself to profitability, as might have been done if British Leyland had closed its doors and started again.

MR PRIOR, Opposition spokesman on employment (Lowestoft, C) asked if the Government had considered other alternatives?

MR BENN said his understanding of the Ryder approach and the approach of the Ryder team was that it would be better to reallocate all these skilled workers into other industries that had to be sure before they took the view that the people could so easily be shifted from one type of export to another.

MR HESELTINE, Opposition spokesman on industry (Henley, C) said no one disputed that it was reasonable for the Ryder team to make recommendations to the Government about the way in which the industry would be restructured.

MR BENN said the Government were not involved in discussions with the Ryder team during the

progress of its report. They presented a report to Government, and Government set up their own internal proceedings and he was presenting to the House the Government's view, based on the belief that the Ryder recommendations were correct.

MR HILARY MILLER (Bromsgrove and Redditch, C) said it must have been in the knowledge of the Secretary of State that British Leyland had a plan for £500 million investment. What consideration was given to that at the time?

MR BENN said that on his initiative last summer he went to see the plan and to inquire about the joint examination of the problems of the industry.

It was revealed that there was a grave situation which led to his coming to the House to give a guarantee. In the Ryder team's recommendations, Mr Benn was able to draw upon the Ryder team's recommendations, and incorporate those he thought sensible into the Government's policy.

The Ryder team did reflect the thinking done in the company.

Investment gap

This was a substantial investment programme. There was a gap between the investment of other companies, he believed. Over the last 10 years there had been a substantial lower level of investment in British plants and equipment compared with that of the country's major competitors.

MR HESELTINE said that the Ryder team's recommendations would have been based on the way in which the industry would be restructured.

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Release of detainees key factor on Rhodesia

MR JAMES CALLAGHAN, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, answering questions on Rhodesia, said: I am now considering the next steps to be taken in the negotiations with Rhodesia and hope to make a further statement in the near future.

MR GRIMOND (Orkney and Shetland, Lab.) asked: Are still 300 people in detention in Rhodesia? The Government made a great fuss when one of our citizens was kept in detention for a long time.

MR CALLAGHAN—We have made continuing representations to Mr Smith on this, in the course of my discussions with Mr Vorster, and later in diplomatic discussions with Mr Vorster, this matter has been under constant discussion.

It is our view that the constitutional talks will not proceed satisfactorily unless the Lusaka agreement is carried out in its entirety and that provides for the release of people who are detained. (Labour cheers.)

In the judgment of the Government, these talks will not proceed until progress has been made of a substantial nature in releasing those who are now detained.

MR IOAN EVANS (Aberdare, Lab.)—Mozambique is reported to be cutting off the rail and sea links with Rhodesia. Will this have any effect on the situation in Mozambique? Did the Foreign Secretary have discussions with the African Rhodesian leaders to ensure that representatives of other countries in order to bring pressure on South Africa to prevent entry into Rhodesia from that side?

MR CALLAGHAN—Yes, there were discussions with other African leaders, including those from Rhodesia, on this.

As to the link of Mozambique closing the links, I am loath to forecast. I am certain it will be a considerable impact on Rhodesia, but I do not think it should expect it would necessarily of itself bring the regime to a full stop.

As to pressure on South Africa, the pressure will come mainly from their own railway and port system which will not be able to handle the goods that have been transferred through Lourenço Marques and Beira.

MR BLAKER (Blackpool, South, C)—Is it the Government's intention to give aid to Rhodesia unilaterally or only if a general scheme can be worked out with the Commonwealth and the United Nations?

MR CALLAGHAN—It is our hope, and was the hope of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers, that there should be a general scheme to such a fund with other countries.

We would be willing to make a substantial contribution to that fund. But if the response was poor it would still be the Government's intention to give our special responsibility, to make such aid available.

In view of the nature of the Fund for Rhodesia, which is a sovereign Government, it would not be right to indicate conditions on amounts of this kind. We have had discussions with that Government.

Dissatisfaction over residents in Cyprus

MR REES-DAVIES (Thames Valley, C) asked what proposals the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs had in mind, in consultation with the Turkish Government, to ensure that British residents in Cyprus were not disadvantaged by the situation.

MR CALLAGHAN—In addition to the Turkish Government, to ensure that British residents in Cyprus were not disadvantaged by the situation, the Government had made to ensure that British residents' property was not disadvantaged by the situation.

MR CALLAGHAN—I regret to say that the position of British residents in Cyprus is not satisfactory. Despite frequent representations both to the local authorities in Cyprus and the Turkish Government, satisfaction has not been received for damage or loss of the homes and possessions of British residents.

Arrangements to ensure protection of land tenure are the responsibility of the local authorities with whom the British Government is co-operating over registration of title. I have asked the Minister of State (Mr Battersley) to inform the Turkish Government of the situation and come back and discuss the matter with me.

Will he consider sending out a delegation from the Ministry of State to observe the situation and come back and discuss the matter with me?

MR CALLAGHAN—I hope that cutting off the supply of arms is not the only way to have an effect. It is not going to be effective. It was not effective in the case of the United States Congress. The United States Congress has been ineffective in the case of the United States Congress.

There are in progress some substantial orders for delivery that

would take some time, and would supply considerable employment here, and the Government would have to consider that question seriously.

I would welcome a delegation going from this House but, alas, I do not have the time to do so. If somebody could provide some funds, I would welcome an all-party delegation to visit Cyprus at any time.

MR LANE (Cambridge, C)—It is of paramount British interest to ensure that British residents in Cyprus are not disadvantaged by the situation. Will he in particular welcome the talks going on at various levels between the British and the Turkish Governments?

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Strategy depends on staying in Europe

MR HESELTINE, Opposition spokesman on industry (Henley, C) said if Mr Benn would understand that his language to describe the industry would be a disaster if it was divorced from the reality of the impact his speech would make on those who made the decisions about the way in which the industry would be restructured.

MR BENN's particular message, his personal impact was headed every day and on television screens every night because he personally had decided to create a disaster for the industry which had been unequalled in modern times. (Renewed protests.)

MR BENN was dominating the media because he had learned to harness the forces of the media. He was dominating the media because he had learned to harness the forces of the media.

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involved would be projected. Which ever way they looked at possible solutions to British Leyland's problems, one million jobs could be lost.

It was staggering that Mr Benn had been unable to answer questions about the way in which the industry would be restructured.

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equalled 3 per cent of the European market, would be expected to rise to 4 per cent of a much larger market.

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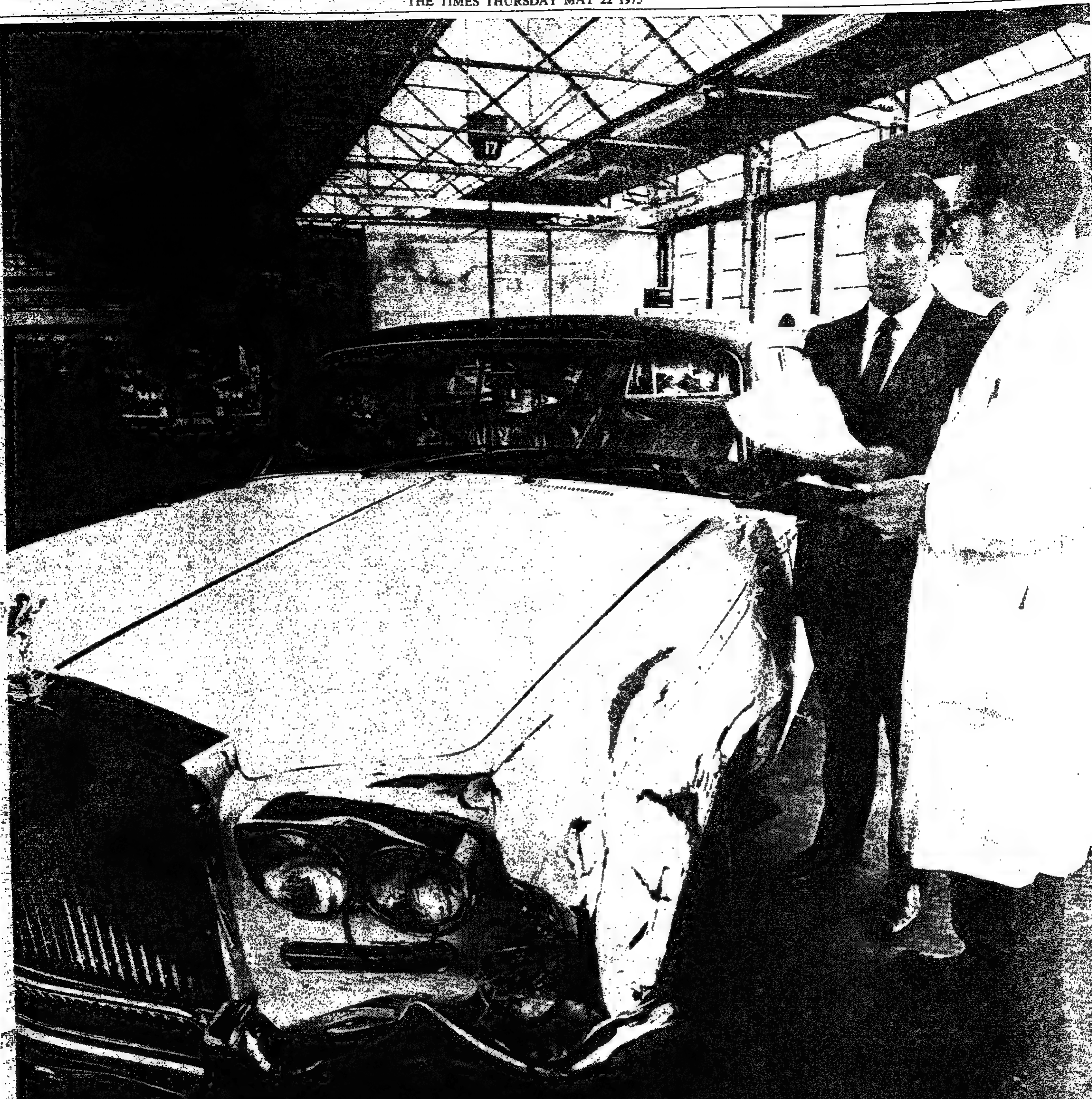
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The Norwich way is knowing all the right people in the motor trade

If we insure your car, it's our job to place it with the right man for repairs.

For a Rolls, the first name most people would think of is Jack Barclay.

So Jack Barclay (Service) Limited is a Norwich Union Approved Repairer – and not just for Rolls-Royces. (That's one of their works managers talking to Norwich Union staff engineer John MacBannochie.)

Our scheme works like this. You report a crash. We arrange for your car to go to an

approved garage. One of our motor engineers moves in, assesses the damage and agrees the cost. Then he keeps in contact to make sure that the repair is done quickly and reliably.

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The cars we insure aren't all Rolls-Royces, but our approved repairers are all Jack Barclays in their own way.



Stopping the domino game in Europe

reserved powers to individuals.

1944-1945, 1946-1947, 1948-1949, 1950-1951, 1952-1953, 1954-1955, 1956-1957, 1958-1959, 1960-1961, 1962-1963, 1964-1965, 1966-1967, 1968-1969, 1970-1971, 1972-1973, 1974-1975, 1976-1977, 1978-1979, 1980-1981, 1982-1983, 1984-1985, 1986-1987, 1988-1989, 1990-1991, 1992-1993, 1994-1995, 1996-1997, 1998-1999, 2000-2001, 2002-2003, 2004-2005, 2006-2007, 2008-2009, 2010-2011, 2012-2013, 2014-2015, 2016-2017, 2018-2019, 2020-2021, 2022-2023, 2024-2025, 2026-2027, 2028-2029, 2030-2031, 2032-2033, 2034-2035, 2036-2037, 2038-2039, 2040-2041, 2042-2043, 2044-2045, 2046-2047, 2048-2049, 2050-2051, 2052-2053, 2054-2055, 2056-2057, 2058-2059, 2060-2061, 2062-2063, 2064-2065, 2066-2067, 2068-2069, 2070-2071, 2072-2073, 2074-2075, 2076-2077, 2078-2079, 2080-2081, 2082-2083, 2084-2085, 2086-2087, 2088-2089, 2090-2091, 2092-2093, 2094-2095, 2096-2097, 2098-2099, 2100-2101, 2102-2103, 2104-2105, 2106-2107, 2108-2109, 2110-2111, 2112-2113, 2114-2115, 2116-2117, 2118-2119, 2120-2121, 2122-2123, 2124-2125, 2126-2127, 2128-2129, 2130-2131, 2132-2133, 2134-2135, 2136-2137, 2138-2139, 2140-2141, 2142-2143, 2144-2145, 2146-2147, 2148-2149, 2150-2151, 2152-2153, 2154-2155, 2156-2157, 2158-2159, 2160-2161, 2162-2163, 2164-2165, 2166-2167, 2168-2169, 2170-2171, 2172-2173, 2174-2175, 2176-2177, 2178-2179, 2180-2181, 2182-2183, 2184-2185, 2186-2187, 2188-2189, 2190-2191, 2192-2193, 2194-2195, 2196-2197, 2198-2199, 2200-2201, 2202-2203, 2204-2205, 2206-2207, 2208-2209, 2210-2211, 2212-2213, 2214-2215, 2216-2217, 2218-2219, 2220-2221, 2222-2223, 2224-2225, 2226-2227, 2228-2229, 2230-2231, 2232-2233, 2234-2235, 2236-2237, 2238-2239, 2240-2241, 2242-2243, 2244-2245, 2246-2247, 2248-2249, 2250-2251, 2252-2253, 2254-2255, 2256-2257, 2258-2259, 2260-2261, 2262-2263, 2264-2265, 2266-2267, 2268-2269, 2270-2271, 2272-2273, 2274-2275, 2276-2277, 2278-2279, 2280-2281, 2282-2283, 2284-2285, 2286-2287, 2288-2289, 2290-2291, 2292-2293, 2294-2295, 2296-2297, 2298-2299, 2300-2301, 2302-2303, 2304-2305, 2306-2307, 2308-2309, 2310-2311, 2312-2313, 2314-2315, 2316-2317, 2318-2319, 2320-2321, 2322-2323, 2324-2325, 2326-2327, 2328-2329, 2330-2331, 2332-2333, 2334-2335, 2336-2337, 2338-2339, 2340-2341, 2342-2343, 2344-2345, 2346-2347, 2348-2349, 2350-2351, 2352-2353, 2354-2355, 2356-2357, 2358-2359, 2360-2361, 2362-2363, 2364-2365, 2366-2367, 2368-2369, 2370-2371, 2372-2373, 2374-2375, 2376-2377, 2378-2379, 2380-2381, 2382-2383, 2384-2385, 2386-2387, 2388-2389, 2390-2391, 2392-2393, 2394-2395, 2396-2397, 2398-2399, 2400-2401, 2402-2403, 2404-2405, 2406-2407, 2408-2409, 2410-2411, 2412-2413, 2414-2415, 2416-2417, 2418-2419, 2420-2421, 2422-2423, 2424-2425, 2426-2427, 2428-2429, 2430-2431, 2432-2433, 2434-2435, 2436-2437, 2438-2439, 2440-2441, 2442-2443, 2444-2445, 2446-2447, 2448-2449, 2450-2451, 2452-2453, 2454-2455, 2456-2457, 2458-2459, 2460-2461, 2462-2463, 2464-2465, 2466-2467, 2468-2469, 2470-2471, 2472-2473, 2474-2475, 2476-2477, 2478-2479, 2480-2481, 2482-2483, 2484-2485, 2486-2487, 2488-2489, 2490-2491, 2492-2493, 2494-2495, 2496-2497, 2498-2499, 2500-2501, 2502-2503, 2504-2505, 2506-2507, 2508-2509, 2510-2511, 2512-2513, 2514-2515, 2516-2517, 2518-2519, 2520-2521, 2522-2523, 2524-2525, 2526-2527, 2528-2529, 2530-2531, 2532-2533, 2534-2535, 2536-2537, 2538-2539, 2540-2541, 2542-2543, 2544-2545, 2546-2547, 2548-2549, 2550-2551, 2552-2553, 2554-2555, 2556-2557, 2558-2559, 2560-2561, 2562-2563, 2564-2565, 2566-2567, 2568-2569, 2570-2571, 2572-2573, 2574-2575, 2576-2577, 2578-2579, 2580-2581, 2582-2583, 2584-2585, 2586-2587, 2588-2589, 2590-2591, 2592-2593, 2594-2595, 2596-2597, 2598-2599, 2600-2601, 2602-2603, 2604-2605, 2606-2607, 2608-2609, 2610-2611, 2612-2613, 2614-2615, 2616-2617, 2618-2619, 2620-2621, 2622-2623, 2624-2625, 2626-2627, 2628-2629, 2630-2631, 2632-2633, 2634-2635, 2636-2637, 2638-2639, 2640-2641, 2642-2643, 2644-2645, 2646-2647, 2648-2649, 2650-2651, 2652-2653, 2654-2655, 2656-2657, 2658-2659, 2660-2661, 2662-2663, 2664-2665, 2666-2667, 2668-2669, 2670-2671, 2672-2673, 2674-2675, 2676-2677, 2678-2679, 2680-2681, 2682-2683, 2684-2685, 2686-2687, 26

Under the old method, a number of branches sometimes did not hold any ballot at all. Basil Kibride did not do so on this occasion. But 225 "votes" were recorded, showing a

destroyed within a matter of days.) That kind of thing can only be facilitated if the decision to abolish the direct postal vote is allowed to stand. Before I come to the details of that decision, it may be useful to see what we might expect if it is not allowed to stand. Mr Boyd's crushing victory over the Communist-backed Mr Wright was part of a substantial series of votes for a number of union offices. In the next most significant vote, for Assistant General Secretary, the Communist candidate, Mr Ken Brett, ran second to the mod-

Although, of course, anyone who believes in democracy must be pleased when candidates supported by a totalitarian party are defeated, and although, obviously, the direct election of the president and the democratic candidates it should be made plain that those who have worked for electoral reform in the union are not complaining about the results. The system, however, did the union's members have been able to demonstrate their wishes. And the most significant fact about the present round of elections is not the results: it is the percentage poll for the 'loyalist' action. It was just over 30 per cent. In 1952 Docherty-Bright fight it was just under; in the other contests it ranged from 28.4 per cent to 55. These participation rates are enormously higher than under the old system.

The matter was considered by the executive, and a special executive meeting was called to meet in Blackpool, where the struggle was taking place. But Mr John Boyd (who in any case insisted that the result of the original vote had been 27-25 in favour of keeping the direct ballot, and that none of the delegates had been ruled

It is a wretched story, a good deal worse than may lead to a High Court which the moderates declare that the Divulges were improperly e that the original con should stand. But what come, it will remain a wi On the other hand, it is sially at least, an instrin it shows just what bi democracy is at stake; i do not love it see a ch les from.

© Times Newspapers

The blow to Nato if Portug decides to pack up and go

Consider the way the polls are smiling on them, the pro-Marketeers have to a surprising extent been forced onto the defensive. To rebut the

The anti-Marketisers, led by Messrs. Beaz, Shore and Foot, are pursuing unexpectedly sophisticated tactics. First, they disown the Little Englander label, firmly proclaiming themselves internationalists (thus denying

These advantages are not principally military. Portugal

today and tomorrow. Not surprisingly General Franco is using the uncertain Portuguese situation as a lever.

All these assessments of Portuguese value to the alliance, are made on the assumption that if the new Lisbon regime did decide to pack up its bags

amories and motivation a continuing sense of well-being seems happy and contented. But remain in the past, less there remains of uncertainty about which Nara mu remove.

Henry S.
Defence Co.

**Born 1898;
in mental
hospital
at 23;
discharged
at 75;
no regrets.**

NEWSociety

Every Thursday price 15p

The Times Diary

Oddly diffident for a hell-raiser

After hunch his tall wife appeared with her friend—a small, dark, cheerful young woman. He seemed relieved to see Annie, which I could understand, and they hugged passionately. I glanced at the friend, wondering if it be sociable we were expected to do the same but we silently agreed that this would not be necessary so I backed away. Then he played the John McCormack record again, and I knew it was time to leave.

Emotive

Sitting in the Albert Hall surrounded by 6,000 women discussing rape is the sort of dream one would expect to have after a heavy night on the methylated spirits. The real-life experience yesterday, Alan

Emotive

Yesterday's agenda was filled with motions on battered wives, contraceptives for schoolchildren, world food shortages, the recent controversial rape judgment, and the lowering of the age of consent. The seriousness of purpose springs from the fact that the gulls were born out of the suffragette movement. Almost all the motions were proposed and carried without

dissent. But much heat and not a little emotion was generated during the debate on whether parents should be told by their doctors that contraceptives are being prescribed for their

Things got a little out of hand. One speaker described the debate as an emotional orgy, and composure was only restored when the elderly Una Dimes confessed that as a young girl she almost committed suicide when she thought she had become pregnant after standing next to a man on a bus.

Optimist

Dame Barbara Hepworth, the sculptor who died early yesterday was one of the first and most affecting people I interviewed for this Diary. I took the train to St Ives on a cold January day in 1973, and she gave me dinner as we spoke of the 70th birthday she was about to celebrate.

She had not been well for years, suffering from cancer of the throat and from the effects of a thigh injury sustained four years earlier. "I'm glad to reach 70," she told me, "I didn't think I would. You came here for a birthday party, didn't you? You may be writing in my obituary. Yet it was not a depressing

Webster, a spare 68-year-old with flowing white hair, was the first to admit that his six-year-old suit of clerical grey scarcely qualified him as the Hardy character. But he said his intuition was that his colleagues who needed to be dressed in constant sartorial readiness—"necessary, for example, to meet foreign dignitaries at Heathrow airport. His profession, however, was not discredited because of a shortage of time.

—Webster calculated that it would need at least £250 a year, including dry cleaning costs, for the men in the ministries to dress in manner appropriate to the dignitaries they were calling on. I think he was right.

SI'm afraid Ricky
is frightfully Vo
In



exaggerating. Last night I bought myself a dark grey suit from C & A for £13.75. It must be 20 years old. I bought a suit as cheap as I could. The last one of comparable quality was a strange olive green. I bought it down the back as I was going to a taxi to begin an assignment, but, I was told, the new dressings, the new suit remains intact.

The press release for the new car which Renault is marketing says that the car has been nicknamed "Compact". I hope it falls to pieces.

Gateway to Europe

Felixstowe

esting in people,
l and equipment

Black correspondent, who will be 83 on May 30, continues as chairman and managing director of Felixstowe Dock & Railway Company. The way he and an able team dealt with general cargo and bulk liquids gave the small port a name for reliability, then far-sightedly they invested in the container revolution. There were not many Europeans ahead of them.

Sea-Land, American Express Lines, United States Lines, no fears about the future. Express Line and Orient Overseas Container Line, among others, sent their ships to Felixstowe. Dock this year in many company employees' hearts is one of the romance and 'arm and soon' found that inevitably, the mechanization meant more, a difficulty of big new jobs. They now business is a total 1,150, many more people working for other transport concerns attracted to the immediate port neighbourhood.

National union leaders admit that Felixstowe grew up without the bad memories and troubles that afflict big ports elsewhere. This has not been too difficult for people living in and near a fairly small town in a largely rural area, where labour relations are good, even if general wage levels are not.

In the port, however, pay levels not only exceed East Anglian skilled averages but wages in the dock industry nationally. Freedom from serious local disputes and wariness about getting involved with other people's problems have been factors in their prosperity, helping to create a situation in which business has often had to be turned away for lack of space.

Queen Victoria gave her assent on July 18, 1875, to legislation that brought Felixstowe Railway and Pier Company into being. After that various Bills were promoted, culminating in 1879, which powers to create a port system under the Felixstowe Dock and Railway Act.

Construction began in 1882 and continued, apart from a short break when the contract

tors went bankrupt, until 1886 when the first ship entered the dock. The man behind all this was Colonel George Tomlin, wealthy and imaginative but also eccentric and quarrelsome. His railway links Felixstowe with the East Suffolk main line near Ipswich; its planning and construction caused no end of disputes but the result, a branch of British Rail, is invaluable to the port today.

More containers now move to and from Felixstowe by train. Last February Freightliners opened daily rail services between the port and Liverpool, Manchester and Coatbridge, near Glasgow. These are additional to well-established daily train services between Felixstowe and Birmingham and the London terminals, Willesden and Stratford.

By far the larger proportion of Felixstowe's cargo moves across Britain by road, but the new services should make that carried by rail into a significant percentage. At present four out of five containers are carried by road hauliers for the entire overland journey.

Felixstowe Dock Company built the terminal for joint operation with Freightliners, a company owned by the National Freight Corporation and British Rail. SNCF, French Railways, also takes an interest in the port. Their multi-purpose cargo ship, Transconqueror, started a Felixstowe-Dunkirk weekly link in January and stepped it up this month to three times a week.

This new competition, given the advantage of through container rates from distant points on the Continent, contributed to the recent closure of DD Ferries' daily connection between Felixstowe and Dunkirk. DD Ferries represented Anglo-French private enterprise (having the strong patronage of English, China Clays and

Delmas-Vieljeux), but is by no means the first big victim of freight rate 'wars' involving Felixstowe.

Competition for Scandinavian freight has never been stronger than now and no fewer than five Nordic lines call at Felixstowe for their share of roll-on, roll-off traffic. The tonnage is modern, the handling equipment advanced. British competitors had all dropped out of the fray by Christmas, apart from the owners of a ship chartered to Roto Line. Tor Line's rivals for wheeled cargo carried between Felixstowe and the Göteborg region.

Roto did not come into being until 1970, an offshoot of the Johansson shipping and shipyard group at Wallhamn, the only private enterprise port in Sweden. The Roto-Wallhamn combination is strongly attached to Felixstowe by trade and sentiment and bases its British activities in the port. Roto poses after Norwegian as well as Swedish business—and at Oslo it competes with Fred Olsen Lines which is also a Felixstowe customer.

Fred Olsen introduced a new roll-on, roll-off ship, the Bayard, in March; she shuttles between Kristiansand/Oslo and Felixstowe/Immingham. Her arrival at Felixstowe's fourth and latest roll-on, roll-off berth heralded a small revolution in cargo handling as far as Felixstowe is concerned.

Forty-foot containers are transferred in pairs, one stacked on top of the other. The Bayard has two lifts—one to the upper deck and one to the lower—and can carry 285 containers and 106 trailers, operating at 19 knots. Capacity on the route will be increased when her sister ship comes into service on June 16. One ship will then concentrate on Immingham, the other on Felixstowe.

Felixstowe's only Nordic service that does not face competition through East Anglia is the Eimskip link with Reykjavik, the only weekly sailing from Britain to Iceland and the only one that carries passengers (just three or four).

Eimskip is the popular name for the Iceland Steamship Company, founded largely by farmers and fishermen in 1914. For more than 50 years its United Kingdom agents have been McGregor, Gow & Holland, whose Felixstowe office is one of the largest in the Trelawny House complex.

This double office block, incidentally, records the name of Mr. Ian Trelawny. He commanded a motor torpedo boat flotilla at Felixstowe Dock in wartime, and then chief executive director of the revived port and is now concerned in the development of overseas ports.

Mr. Trelawny is still a director. The present general manager is Mr. Robert Orr Stevenson, previously group general manager of Beaverbrook Newspapers (Scotland) and recognized as a first-rate administrator.

His recent appointment is quite unconnected with the port's biggest single contract—250,000 tonnes of Canadian newsprint, aluminium and packaged timber each year.

These shipments start next month. This sort of thing quickly makes the films produced by the dock company out of date, but no time is lost in showing them. The latest, A Clothing Port, was given its first showing in the House of Parliament last week and screened for a continental audience in Vienna last night.

Felixstowe will not hide its light under a bushel—or its metric equivalent.

Resort and port still kept apart

by Anthony Charles

Good fortune rather than good planning keeps Felixstowe port and town apart. They simply grew this way at the tip of a Suffolk peninsula. The physical separation has prevented serious conflict, especially now that the port has direct access to the A45. A final link, serving the new passenger terminals, opens this week.

Felixstowe is still "the garden resort of the east coast", a great place for bowls, golf and tennis, but its wage earners rely no longer on the short holiday season. Shipworkers (the town preferred there to "dockers") live in the best residential areas. Some of them belong to the Conservative Club and there is little of the "them and us" attitudes found in the older big ports.

Education follows a similar pattern. Felixstowe accepted comprehensive schooling long before any other area in East Anglia. As it happens, Trinity College, Cambridge, is the biggest beneficiary of the growth of town and port. Nearly all the best development land and main belongs to Trinity which bought it in 1933 for less than £20 an acre.

This land is now leased as sites for warehouses and haulage depots which surround an old-time smugglers' pub that was quite alone at the beginning of this decade. Not all the college's income from its vast estate is taken out of the port. It has contributed £450,000 to the road network.

One of the modern contradictions of Felixstowe is the continuing absence of an indoor heated swimming pool, a project defeated by early apathy, steeply rising costs and the proximity of extensive beaches. Another oddity is that motorists can board ferries in the port for Scandinavia or the Continent, but cannot make short cuts across Harwich harbour or the Deben estuary near by.

Talk of vehicle ferries over these narrow waters has long been dropped because they would undoubtedly lose money. There was a chain ferry on the Deben for 37 years from 1894, carrying things as bulky as a coach and four.

This illustrates how, even at Felixstowe, the roll-on, roll-off ferry is not new. The actual originator was, of course, Noah, who is commemorated by a window in St John's Church, the spire of which makes a good landmark for later-day arks.

'Heritage coast' protected area

Late development of the roll-on, roll-off concept has had a permanent beneficial effect on the Suffolk coast, so cut up by estuaries, devoid of bridges or car ferries that no ribbon development has been possible. The area between Felixstowe Ferry, a popular sailing base, and Southwold has become an officially-designated "heritage coast" protected against almost anything except nuclear power stations.

Felixstowe's population of just over 20,000 makes it the largest town in Suffolk Coastal District. Smaller places reorganized into the same local government parcel missed. He and the East Ang-

lia Tourist Board are doing their best to see that no visitor is unaware of the charms of the neighbourhood. There are brochures available in all the likely languages, including Flemish.

"The port complements the holiday attractions of the town rather than harms them", Mr. Croft says. "Tourism is also the recipient of an improved road network that would not be there if the port had not developed as it did."

Hardly anything at Felixstowe except the churches is more than 100 years old. Within living memory fields edged Hamilton Road, the main shopping street. The Victorians and Edwardians who laid out the town thought that "street" was too common to be used in a select resort, and so they avoided it.

Once no more than a hamlet

Felixstowe had been no more than a hamlet of Walton village, now in the middle of new housing estates. Walton Castle, which began as a Roman fort in the chain that guarded the Saxon shore, is totally submerged by the sea that met little resistance from the crumbling sandy cliffs.

Expensive concrete defences have gone up in time to save the golf links, once favoured by Cabinet ministers, and royalty has made history at Felixstowe. King Edward VIII made repeated visits by air, all theoretically incognito, in the autumn of 1936. He went to see Mrs. Simpson, soon to be Duchess of Windsor, who was spending six weeks there to establish a residential qualification for her divorce.

"There is nothing drearier than a seaside resort town after the season", she wrote in her memoirs. "The only sounds were the melancholy boom of the sea breaking on the deserted beach and the rustling of the wind around the shuttered cottages."

Much earlier royal visitors continued on page 11



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A new car passenger service to Göteborg and a roll-on, roll-off terminal start this month. Donald Black explains the significance to Felixstowe of these two important events

First the good news for Swedish visitors...

Tor Line's United Kingdom catchment area for both passengers and freight is considerably widened by its expansion at Felixstowe. In addition, Swedish visitors will find Southern England more accessible.

The £13m Tor Britannia (15,560 tons gross) is the biggest car ferry built so far. She is also the fastest and her service speed of 24.5 knots will enable her to travel from Felixstowe to Göteborg in 24 hours.

The ship was built at Flender Werft, Lübeck, at a cost of £12.5m and has berth accommodation for 1,234 people. Car/cargo loading ratios are flexible to cope with seasonal variations. These can range from 400 cars and 150 metres of cargo in summer to 50 cars and 780 metres of cargo in winter.

Eight out of 10 Scandinavian passengers visit London during their stay in Britain: total travelling time Göteborg-London by this route will be only about 27 hours. Tor Line is running a through coach service for passengers from London and a coach connection to and from Ipswich station.

The Tor Britannia's Monday and Thursday calls at Felixstowe throughout the year will have a profound effect on the local tourism and increase support for Ipswich Town footballers who are much admired in Sweden. Holiday traffic in the reverse direction is encouraged by the uncrowded lands and lakes of Sweden, where both camping and caravanning is attractive and cheap.

Why has Tor Line decided to put so much passenger capacity on its new route? "Sweden, in spite of our



Mr H. Gordon Parker, chairman of Felixstowe Dock & Railway Company.

efforts, is still a largely untapped tourist market," Mr Paul Insley, managing director of Tor Line, said.

As one of the few relaxing places left in Europe, its appeal is growing fast, particularly as inflation differentials level down Swedish prices. Business passenger traffic, too, is growing as our rates begin to look more and more favourable against air fares and car hire costs.

Mr Insley said it was recognized that London was a great attraction for Swedish visitors. "That basic appeal, plus some inspired marketing by our Swedish colleagues and the new, near-to-London entry point at Felixstowe, guarantees massive growth of incoming traffic", he added.

The passenger manager of Tor Line, Mr Jim Mordin, said it was no secret that if bunkering considerations had not intervened the company would have liked the Tor Britannia to operate at even higher speed.

Adopting the approach of the airline business, Tor Line expected its capital equipment to have a high usage rate. But high vector speeds had little point if time in port was not kept in strict proportion.

As a result, fast turnaround times at Göteborg, Immingham, Amsterdam and now

Felixstowe were essential and that placed a premium on highly professional ship, passenger and car and freight handling.

Mr Mordin gave as an example the fact that Tor Line's new Tor Britannia turn round at Immingham in three hours. During that time they can disembark and embark up to 1,600 passengers and as many as 480 cars or a car/freight mix. "Tor Britannia will, in three-and-a-half hours in port at Felixstowe, handle some 2,500 passengers and over 800 cars", he predicted.

The new ship will match up at Felixstowe with a new £250,000 terminal on a four-acre site with large car marshalling areas and a simple and obvious passenger flow pattern.

"My belief is that if you need direction numbers and signposts every yard there is something wrong with the basic design," Mr Mordin said. He pointed out that access was easy at the Felixstowe terminal, with a new road sweeping off the A45 dual carriageway.

Mr Barry Kirman, passenger marketing manager of Tor Line, said that during the three all-too-short summer months their ships were virtually operating to capacity. Before Tor Britannia came into service they could fill their ships perhaps twice over for most sailings during June, July and August. "The extra capacity of the Tor Britannia and her sister ship (to enter service in 1976) would, he hoped, bring back their lost business."

"It is the shoulder months of spring and autumn which really provide the profit while extra business during the depths of winter can provide some cream," Mr Kirman said. "We are, of course, fortunate in that our ferry service allows us to balance, within limits, passenger and freight revenue from sailing to sailing and season to season."

Tor Line competed strongly in the general tourist market. Last year it carried 250,000 passengers, of whom 50,000 travelled on inclusive tours marketed by the company. This year it expected 333,000 passengers and a higher proportion of inclusive tour customers.

"On these figures we rate as a medium-sized internationally based tour operator and, in addition, carry a large number of passengers on short-stay trips to Amsterdam and Gothenburg", he said.

"Our basic marketing stance in the United Kingdom is to promote in the first place Sweden and then ships as the method of getting there. In Sweden, and Holland too, a somewhat reverse situation applies. There, people want to come to Britain—to tour, to watch football or to shop at Marks and Spencer. They know all about us. So Tor Line can make its prime sell the excitement of the ships and the crossing."

Inclusive tour programmes for both summer and winter were developing well, but he thought there was a strange anomaly in this.

"We are offering package tours to a country which is absolutely purpose-built for independent travel," Mr Kirman said. "Marvellous uncrowded roads, excellent coach and railway services, spur-of-the-moment high-standard hotels, the best in cabins and super camping and caravanning facilities give absolute freedom to the tourist to stop or go when and where he likes."

"And Sweden is putting a lot of investment into the development of these facilities. But there is a continuing and probably growing place for the inclusive tour



The £13m 15,560-ton Tor Britannia will connect Felixstowe and Göteborg within 24 hours. The ramps and (right) a two-berth cabin.

... then for travellers to Zeebrugge

Ten years ago the Transport Ferry Service opened at Felixstowe with three round voyages each week to Europort, Rotterdam. This week the total sailings from Felixstowe to Europort and Zeebrugge by ships of TFS and Townsend Thoresen built up to 42. Working together in the European Ferries Group, these companies have what is probably the busiest passenger and cargo operation outside the English Channel.

The Transport Ferry Service, trading name of the Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, pioneered roll-on, roll-off freight on the North Sea in 1946 and that remains its speciality. Last autumn it transferred its headquarters from the commercial end of Whitehall to the still more competitive environment of Felixstowe, where the company has valuable freehold and leases, experience and goodwill.

These assets formed a base for another enterprise—that of Townsend Thoresen Car Ferries' Felixstowe-Zeebrugge passenger service. The arrival of the newly-built Viking Vallant (6,386 tons) means three sailings a day in each direction on this route. She has space for 275 cars and 1,200 passengers and is designed for crossing within five hours.

"We take eight hours overnight to give people a good sleep," Mr Geoffrey Parker said. He is managing director of the Transport Ferry Service and the man in charge of Townsend Thoresen operations at Felixstowe. There is a different philosophy here to that applicable in the

Channel, where everyone aims to have as many sailings as possible.

Mr Parker said Felixstowe's location made it an excellent passenger port, easily reached by motorists from the Midlands and the North who did not want to be caught up in the London sprawl. "We have a lot of confidence in Felixstowe both for passengers and freight. Bookings are heavy. With 26 adult fares and 53 for children this is hardly surprising."

The main features of the Viking Vallant are high headroom space for coaches, a deluxe restaurant and a cocktail bar which is also a night spot. There is also a "food fayre", said to be an entirely new concept in self-service catering.

The ship's running mate on the Zeebrugge route is the Viking II, which was transferred from Southampton. Both ferries use the new Number 1 roll-on, roll-off berth at Felixstowe's northern development, where the Townsend Thoresen passenger terminal has been completed simultaneously with the start of the increased service.

The Transport Ferry Service will continue with its present terminal, where the roll-on, roll-off bridge has acquired an extra deck to enable vehicles to move direct between weather decks and shore.

The originator of the Felixstowe-Europort run is the Gaelic Ferry, but traffic demands have given her 76ft more length than she had at the start. She has been brought into line with the TFS flagship, the 4,190-ton Eurypic Ferry.

Their TFS shape, accommodation and funnel well forward, follows that of other ships on the route which are interchangeable with those on the Cairn Ryan-Larne service. They carry an average of 44 passengers.

But a new class of ship is due to enter the Felixstowe-Europort link next month. The Eurypic Gateway (3,200 tons) will arrive from the German shipyard and bring accommodation for 34 passengers. Cargo can be loaded and discharged simultaneously at two levels, either over the bow or stern.

Land ownership, TFS includes barracks left over from the years when the port served as a base for sea-planes, motor torpedo boats and troops. The company has converted them into office blocks and has made the NAATI just a terminal for baggage, men and other passengers.

A question asked by many people is why the official title of the firm is the Atlantic Steam Navigation Company. The answer is that the late Lieutenant Colonel Frank Bursard wanted to run an Atlantic liner with a tourist fare of just £10, meals extra.

That was in 1935. Considering the intervention of war and inflation, the passengers newly attracted to Felixstowe do not get a bad deal.

The Empress of Germany, Crown Prince William and other children of the Kaiser stayed at Felixstowe in 1891. They occupied South Beach Mansion, now in local authority ownership, and rode donkeys on the shingle beach.

Active mountaineering is not generally associated with Rotary Club membership, least of all on the coast of the East Anglian plain. The Felixstowe club, however, intends to change this image in the course of preparations for the celebration of its golden jubilee in 1976-77.

Young middle-aged members hope to raise £1,000 in July in making ascents of Ben Nevis, Scafell and Snowdon within 36 hours, including travelling time between the peaks. The club aims to help to furnish Felixstowe Seafarers' Centre, which will come into being this year once financial arrangements and planning consent are settled.

By Christmas the centre should be welcoming seamen of many nationalities. Representatives of the Missions to Seamen, British Sailors' Society, Apostleship of the Sea, and similar German, Dutch and Scandinavian societies are cooperating in the project. Its secretary is Pastor Bernard Krug, Felix-

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Resort and port kept apart

continued from page 1
stowe-based representative of the German Evangelical Seamen's Mission.

Included, King Edward III who lodged at Walton Manor in 1338 before he sailed for France to fight at Crecy. The manor's rubble walls can be traced alongside the Town Ground, home of Felixstowe Football Club which last month won the Suffolk Senior Cup.

The Empress of Germany, Crown Prince William and other children of the Kaiser stayed at Felixstowe in 1891. They occupied South Beach Mansion, now in local authority ownership, and rode donkeys on the shingle beach.

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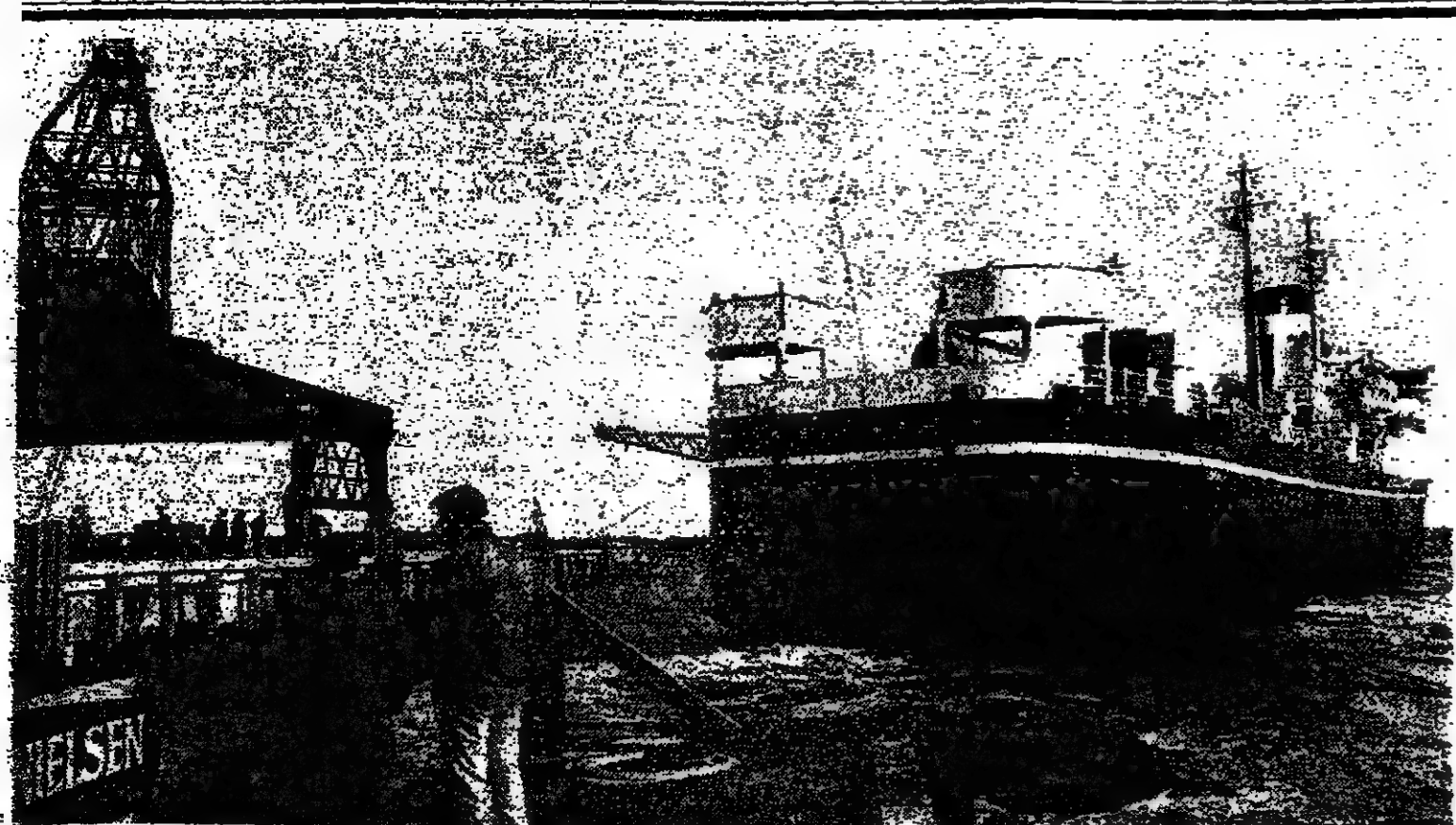
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berths at Felixstowe, a port that prides itself on the flexibility of its labour force.

Close cooperation keeps strikes at bay

Hamilton
more than 20 years of
interrupted growth
the halcyon days
soon be over for the
of Felixstowe. New
being planned by the
onment on two fronts
have far-reaching con-
sequences on the port's
may and competitive
well as the proposed
nationalization of the
port. The Government
long-standing
to Mr Jack Jones and
Transport and General
ers' Union, intends to
a controversial
na. Dock Labour
in the ports remain
outside the scheme, a
of Felixstowe is much
great.
Fred Mulley's plans
nationalization, the
the Government's re-
cently the ports, and
separately, but to ex-
the obvious scheme,
has been condemned by
management
unnecessary, irrelevant
positively damaging to
ports.
e lack and generally
weak leadership of the
the Government's
to change the
more opportunity.
Harvest House, in
the port as
a major shipping agent,
nationalize the ports,
but was thwarted by
the Government. Mr
new proposals
are different only in
stand a greater chance
success in spite of a
ed parliamentary time.

authorities, British Rail, or
the British Transport Docks
Board. Felixstowe is the odd
man out, being owned and
run by a purely private
company.
Although Mr Mulley in-
tends to leave a great deal of
local management and initia-
tive in the hands of individ-
ual port operators, there re-
mains a largely unspoken
fear that nationalization
could equal rationalization,
and that a future National
Ports Authority might not
like the look of so many in-
tensely competitive ports in
the Thames Estuary and its
immediate neighbourhood.
Mr John Parker, a director
of Felixstowe Dock and Rail-
way Company and son of the
founder, is predictably con-
vinced that the enterprise
which his family has lovingly
and successfully built up
should be managed by others.
He says: "The argument
for taking privately-owned
port undertakings into public
ownership is that ports
should be operated in the
national and not sectional
interests. This argument is
inconsistent with the con-
tinued existence of munici-
pally-owned ports such as
Bristol and Preston. Under-
standably and very properly
the corporations operate
these ports in the sectarian
interests of the municipa-
lity."
But in the eyes of the Fel-
ixstowe management, national-
ization is the lesser of two
evils confronting them. Im-
position of the dock labour
scheme, it is felt, could do the
port much greater and more
lasting damage.
The scheme in its present
form was set up in 1947
largely to protect the individ-
ual dockers against the
almost universal system of
casual labour hiring then
operating in the docks.
Since 1967 casual labour
has been abolished in the
ports, and dock operators
throughout the country feel
the scheme is now outdated
and damaging. Felixstowe

feels this, particularly
strongly, as it has never in its
history employed the casual
labour system.
Although it cannot be
blamed directly, the dock
labour scheme tends to im-
pose a considerable measure
of inflexibility on dock op-
erations; a docker trained for
container work will not will-
ingly move over to general
cargo handling, possibly be-
cause he does not have the
correct training.
Felixstowe has always
prided itself on its flexibility
of labour and on the fact that
its own training scheme en-
sures that any port worker
can do almost any other job
on the quayside.
Because the labour scheme
confers great privileges on
registered dockers, as well
as cast-iron security of
employment, few are willing
to leave it, even if offered
promotion from the quayside
to the management offices.
Most ports therefore are
short on managers who have
ever unloaded a ship, and the
traditional gulf between
boss and workers is widened.
Not so at Felixstowe. The
managers of all three cargo-
handling divisions have been
elevated from the quayside.
The dock labour scheme
also costs the employer
money, up to 9 per cent of
his wage bill, the levy going
largely to training, fallback
pay schemes, and adminis-
tration. Ports not now in the
scheme believe that having
to pay this levy contributes
to the erosion of their com-
petitive port charges.
But one of the biggest com-
plaints about the scheme
from port operators both in-
side and out, is the near-im-
possibility of imposing
discipline on recalcitrant
dock workers. Any Fel-
ixstowe man who errs, like
workers in any other indus-
try, is liable to instant dis-
missal. The very existence of
such a threat is enough to
ensure that pilferage is well
below average.

A registered docker at a
scheme port who appropri-
ated a year's supply of
whisky from a container
might face a stiff fine in a
magistrates' court, but the
only sanction from his em-
ployer might, were he
unlucky, be a week's suspen-
sion from work.
Local union leaders at
Felixstowe feel, however,
that their management may
be over-reacting to the
alleged horrors of the
scheme. They believe that
good, sound management-
labour relations, with full
consultation on all new de-
velopments, have already
been built up, and that in
such an atmosphere the
scheme can be made to work
well.
The dockers themselves, at
one time opposed to or
merely indifferent to the
arrival of the scheme, now
appear to be moving in
favour of it. Experience of
two national dock strikes in
recent years, which had the
labour scheme at their root,
has left them with the feel-
ing that they no longer wish
to be left out in the cold.
In both cases the Felixstowe
men joined the strikes, but
with obvious reluctance.
Apart from participation
in national disputes Fel-
ixstowe has a labour relation
record which is almost strike
free. Mr Larry O'Donnell,
TGWU convenor at the port,
believes the secret lies in the
close cooperation and con-
sultation between management
and union officials, which
generally enables a dispute
to be defused before it
becomes a stoppage.
The port is fortunate in
that all dock-workers belong
to the same employer, the
Felixstowe Dock and Rail-
way Company, and there is
none of the friction, jealousy
and enforced slowness of dis-
putes procedure which
occurs in a port like London
with the PLA and a host of
private stevedoring firms.
Felixstowe may also
escape the most controver-

sial aspect of Mr Foot's pro-
posals for extending the
scheme, the extension of
dock-workers' territory to
within five miles of dock
areas for the purpose of
handling dock-bound freight.
All the inland container
deposits in the vicinity of
Felixstowe are already
owned and operated by the
dock company.
According to Mr O'Donnell,
Felixstowe's greatest asset for
the preservation of good re-
lations is the freedom from all
the old dock traditions which
bedevil the older ports like
London and Liverpool. There
is no history of war or bitter-
ness, which elsewhere is a
direct result of the casual
labour system.
One significant similarity,
however, is that if you are
looking for a job at Fel-
ixstowe you will stand a much
better chance if your father
worked there.
Staying outside the dock
labour scheme has done little
or no damage to the earnings
of Felixstowe's dock-workers.
Although a weekly basic rate
of £45 for 40 hours is low
by comparison with major
scheme ports, like London
with its £55 and Hull with its
£53, average weekly earnings
are among the best of any
major port: at about £70, al-
though this involves a fair
amount of weekend overtime
working. Earnings in London
are now about £67, although
for a mere 31-hour week,
about £67 in Liverpool and
£65 in Southampton.
Local union leaders private-
ly admit that a good labour
record is likely to be main-
tained only as long as the port
continues to grow and pro-
sper. Any reduction in its
dramatic rise in traffic and
the replacement of the cur-
rently moderate union leader-
ship by militants could bring
about a very different pic-
ture. It is on good labour
relations and freedom from
disputes that Felixstowe's
reputation is founded as
much as any other factor.

FISONS ARE SPREADING FELIXSTOWE ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Apart from its other claims to fame,
Felixstowe is well known to farmers as the
headquarters of Fisons fertilizers.

At Harvest House, Felixstowe, and
Levington Research Centre nearby, we employ
over 600 local people who work on the marketing,
development, and application of our sophisticated
range of fertilizers.

Fisons products are used by farmers
throughout Britain and all over the world.

In fact, you could say that every time we
sell some, we sell a little bit of Felixstowe.



Profit from the fertilizer specialists - Fisons.
Fisons fertilizers



Continuity is school's strength

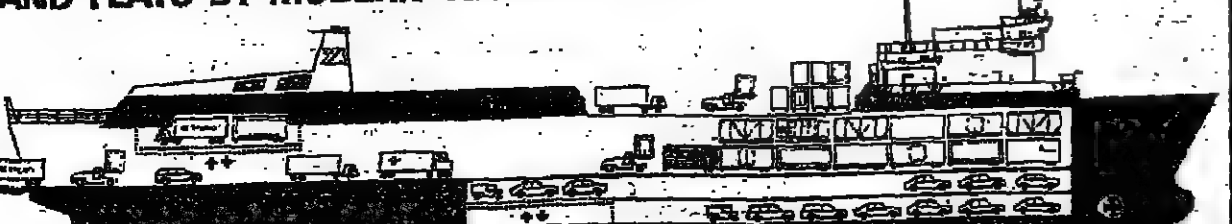
by Anthony Charles

Felixstowe College, or
Felixstowe Ladies' College
as many townspeople still
call it, approaches perhaps
the greatest revolution in its
history of nearly 50 years.
In September a few day
boys, perhaps a dozen of
them, will start their
sixth-form studies alongside
80 of the 330 girls at the
school.
Most will probably be
Miss Elizabeth Mann-
ers: "When I retire
I shall not leave
Felixstowe. I think
it is a wonderful
town."

doing science. Parental
comment so far have been
entirely favourable to the
idea of limited coeducation.
Miss Elizabeth Mann-
ers, the headmistress, introduced
another major change not
long after her appointment
in 1967. She opened the
school to day girls, which
helped to identify it more
with the town.
In the old days the girls
in their grey and scarlet
cinaks (strictly from Harrods)
were regarded as a form of
life divorced from Fel-
ixstowe proper. The
present generation supports
many of its worthy activities,
not just the occasional
highbrow concert at the
Spa Pavilion.
Extra-parochially, the
college has always had a
broad outlook through its
boarders from distant places.
Black and white Africans,
Americans and Australians
are no strangers here.
Towards the end of this
term there will be six
short-stay Swedes, two of
whom live in ports served by
Felixstowe ships. That sort
of connexion would never
have been imagined during
earlier headships.
Miss Manners is only
the third headmistress.
Continuity of staff is a
strong point of the school.
"They leave when they
retire or start families,"
Miss Manners said. "When
I retire I shall not leave
Felixstowe. I think it is a
wonderful town."
A further strong point of
the school is language.
French, German, Latin,
Greek, Spanish and Italian
are routine; Russian,
Portuguese and Welsh are
available. No East Anglian
dialects figure in college
conversation, but then they
are not heard much in the
town and port. They have
all become cosmopolitan.
Miss Manners denied that
wealth was common among
parents. Most of them, she
said, made sacrifices to give
their children a good
education. To ease the shock
in these days of accelerating
fees she states the cost by
the term—now £432 for
boarders.
One has a feeling,
nevertheless, that the
relevant domestic resources
are—or were—ample. In the
sixties no less than £50,000
was raised without
excitement to build a new
chapel and swimming pool.
Most of the girls live in
houses converted from
seaside homes of character
and given the names of
Anglican martyrs. Girls from
other faiths are accepted as
pupils and the association
of religion, social and
moral problems is
encouraged.
Miss Manners moved to
Felixstowe amid controversy.
She was headmistress of
Felixstowe Central Grammar
School for Girls, but fell
out with the city
authority over its plans for
comprehensive education.
In 1971, after publicity on
talks she gave to local clubs,
she published a book on
the vulnerable generation
with heavy criticism of the
permissive society.
Her personality is warm
and friendly and allows
the older girls a lot of
freedom. They can go out
with boyfriends, cook for
themselves and have dinner
parties with wine.

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crossing from the east coast to
Zeebrugge.

Viking Valiant brings a new
level of luxury to channel car
ferries and continues the fine
tradition of Townsend Thoresen,
adding even greater comfort,
enjoyment and interest to your
crossing.

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backed seating and panoramic
windows
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with reclining seats and subdued
lighting at night time
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and showers) for 300 passengers
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bar where you can wine and dine
and dance in the evenings
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- perfume and gifts centre
- well-stocked lounge bar
- newspaper and magazine shop
- Bureau de Change

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gives you a quick getaway on your
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drive off at Zeebrugge you're
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motorway system—and it's
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Italy, and north to Holland and
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policy for incomes. The case is nicely balanced: On the one hand, average earnings have kept well ahead of prices for the past year. This is largely because the bargaining strength of labour has been able to protect incomes from the full effect of market forces. Wage increases have become the main fuel for inflation. A renewed attempt to constrain free collective bargaining might, therefore, make some further short-term contribution to the lowering of wage inflation.

On the other hand, the costs in again becoming involved in such an exercise are serious. We have seen in the recent past that, if maintained for any length of time, interference with the wage bargaining process introduces damaging anomalies. Equally, once introduced, it is only a matter of time before an incomes policy of this sort begins to break down and any government will now be conscious of the political and social risks involved in this process. Further, there is increasingly clear evidence that the rate of wage increase in the private sector is markedly slowing. It is in the public sector that the main wage push is now being generated.

On balance, the right incomes policy for the Government may well prove to be one that is concentrated in the public sector, designed to bring a steady reduction in wage settlements here, which would communicate itself to the rest of the labour market, where the forces of the recession are already beginning to have their effect. Such a policy, combined with a tighter fiscal posture, could be the best short-term strategy for the Government.

leadership could adopt Swapo's policy, but local conditions have great influence. The black states, on the other hand, are bound to back Swapo as the only true militant nationalist party, on the lines of the 'freedom armies' which were determined as early as that colonial frontiers created in the 1880s are sacrosanct. They cannot accept Mr Vorster's blueprint.

But they just might be prepared to discuss it. The mess in Angola, and the strains in Mozambique have had some effect. There seems to be a real readiness on the part of some leading Africans to visit the Republic, as only Dr Banda has so far (and quite effectively) done, and Mr Vorster has now promised to open Namibia and its chiefs to such visitors. It is almost an offer to them to urge the Namibians to do what Swapo will not be allowed to do. Mr Vorster has certainly pleased the tough German-Afrikaner establishment in Windhoek by the lines for negotiation which he has laid down, for they expect to be able to bully or cajole the tribesfolk at a talk-in.

Mr Vorster is taking a more sporting gamble when he invites men like Presidents Bourguiba, Gowon or Mobutu to go there; it indeed he is serious. There will be ritualistic condemnation of his speech in Africa, in the OAU, but in a skilled peaceing now going on between the white and black leaderships (to the horror of the Verkrampde diehard) the Africans have much to gain (and what have they to lose?) by wrestling with South Africa at firsthand. They need not swiftly change in so doing, but rather add yeast to it. They know South Africa cannot be transformed in a year or by a high-sounding resolution. Force being out of the question, this is the time for finesse.

view of Glasgow Museum's interest approached his client with the suggestion that the pair should be split. Glasgow obtained one of the cups for £15,000.

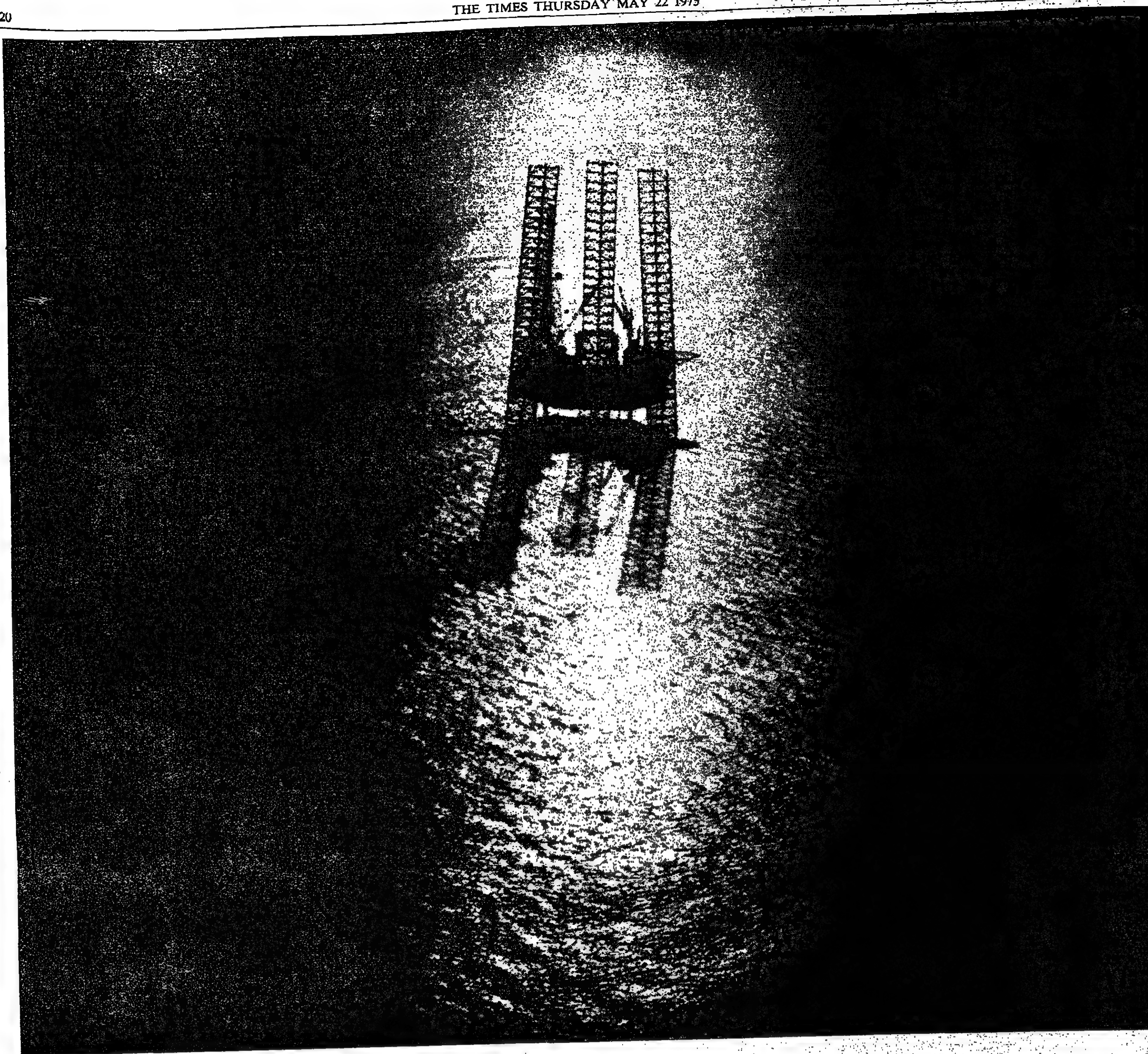
Now, a system which is set up to consider only thirty-three cases in the course of two years and, at that, approaches its business in an amicable and easy going way is definitely not equipped to handle a panic flood of sales. What is more, in that case, both owners and dealers would have their backs to the wall and be in no mood for compromise solutions. Stringent new measures would be required to prevent the exodus and in yet another field bureaucratic rules would replace the spirit of friendly compromise. And they might not work. "Even if the Government are prepared", the report comments, "to intervene with very great financial support to public collections, their buildings and their running, many of these works will go overseas, lost forever to the nation".

If this is happening in our waters, what may be happening more gradually to us?

Yours truly,
J. N. W. GWYNNE.
Knights Mill,
Quenington,
Cirencester, Gloucestershire.
May 20.

Mr Peter Thomas, MP, kindly intervened with the Foreign Office. They, in turn, received a reply from Brussels indicating that religious holidays when differing from national holidays were not taken into account, and generally erinced an incomprehension of the issues involved which is remarkable for an organization of that size (there was reference to "seeking a di-

book's smells to cloak the scent
habitually used by the woman with
whom he is dallying will rush out
and buy it.
Yours, etc,
JAMES ALLAN,
Sunraker.
Hurstwood Lane.
Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
May 16



These days, it takes more than money to make money

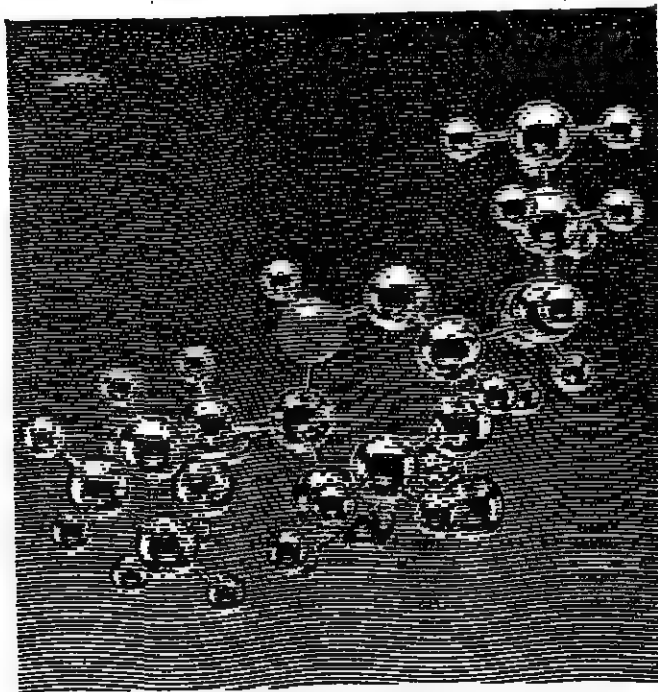
Developing new technologies or businesses these days takes more than a good idea, elbow grease and an able bank manager.

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Postal services chiefs warn of more cuts to offset higher costs

Edward Townsend, senior Post Office executive, said yesterday that the public might be on the verge of a "postal services crisis".

Mr Townsend, managing director of postal services, said that the price increase for the public had been 17 per cent, but that the Post Office's costs had risen by 25 per cent. He said that the Post Office was "in a very difficult position" and that it was "not clear what the future holds".

He said that the Post Office was "in a very difficult position" and that it was "not clear what the future holds".

April price rises lowest this year

By David Young

British manufacturers and materials suppliers last month sought price increases averaging 11.2 per cent—the smallest monthly increase this year—according to figures published today by the Institute of Purchasing and Supply.

Industrial price increases had reached record heights in February at an average of 14.7 per cent but had dropped in March to 12.55 per cent.

But the institute adds that although price rises sought have dropped for two consecutive months, industrial cost escalation is still proceeding at a faster pace than in the latter part of last year, when for four successive months price rises averaged below 10 per cent.

The biggest fall in the size of price increases during April was among the largest companies, those in the Price Commission's Category One.

In February the average increase sought was 16.3 per cent and in April it fell to 9.44 per cent—the lowest average increase on record since the survey started late in 1973.

Middle and smaller sized companies sought increases averaging 12 per cent—the lowest average this year.

The number of increases actually reported in April fell to 274, compared with 423 in February and 426 in January. A possible explanation, says the institute, is that companies waited until after the April Budget before deciding what rises to seek.

Investment warning by machine tool firms

By Edward Townsend

A clear warning was given to the Government yesterday that the world's machine tool makers, including those in Britain, did not have the resources to meet the demand that would be generated by the proposed £1,400m investment plan for British Leyland.

Mr A. M. G. Galliers-Pratt, president of the Machine Tool Trades Association, said in London that the political and industrial uncertainties confronting the country made planning almost impossible.

The industry, he said, would be unable to meet the time scale of massive capital projects such as the British Leyland plan.

"Once again the machine tool industry will be castigated for failure to supply the very items which for so long the MTTA has been urging as the true need of British engineering and which should and could have been supplied in a planned and orderly fashion over many years."

It was astonishing, he said, that Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry, had the gall to urge the need for massive modernization.

"When one reflects on the stony attitudes of himself and his colleagues only a few years ago towards the association's pleading of this very cause, one wonders what has brought about this conversion and in what way he will influence the all-too-frequent shop-floor attitude of resistance to new and improved production techniques."

Mr Galliers-Pratt, presenting the MTTA's annual report, coupled his warning with a further plea for a national policy to alleviate the cyclical trading pattern which bedevils the industry.

"That we have failed again to move the Chancellor to take action in his April 1975 Budget in no way diminishes our belief in the case we have been presenting for so long and which is now much strengthened by the British Leyland situation. We shall continue the battle."

Mr Galliers-Pratt later spoke out against rigidity in workers' attitudes, whether it appeared as job demarcation, insistence upon outworn practices or reluctance to accept the challenge of new tasks and of promotion through job change.

Venezuela has oil riches to spend

By Michael Frenchman

"Have cheque book, will spend" was the unequivocal message given yesterday to more than 200 British businessmen by a group of senior Venezuelan government officials and industrialists.

Dr Mauricio Garcia, chief financial adviser to the Vollmer consortium, told a Canning House seminar at Heathrow on investment in Venezuela that his government was in the embarrassing position of sudden and unexpected oil wealth to the tune of \$4,000m (£1,732m) a year.

In 1974, total revenue of the Venezuelan government amounted to \$10,000m—an increase of 160 per cent over the 1973 level. Some 94 per cent of the increases came from oil. Today's oil revenues account for 85 per cent of total government income.

Dr Garcia, speaking about the forthcoming nationalization of the foreign oil companies and their 15,000 wells, said that it emphasized "the tremendous responsibility of the Venezuelans who will be chosen by the government to manage and operate the oil industry."

To prevent disastrous inflation—now running at 12 per cent—Dr Garcia said that 50 per cent of all revenue was put into a special investment fund (VIF). This fund was expected to have \$8,000m by the end of the year. In addition to financing and developing 11 key projects in Venezuela which include steel, aluminium, shipyards, shipbuilding and petrochemicals, the government had also given more than \$2,000m to other developing countries.

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LILLEY GROUP Pre-tax profits increased by 54% Confident of further growth

RESULTS
Turnover exceeded £20 million for the first time and profit before tax was 54.1% higher than last year. The total gross dividend distribution is equivalent to 10.1%, compared with 8.82% last year, and is covered 6.7 times.

PROSPECTS
The order book for local authority work in England is now at a record level. This, taken in conjunction with the greater activities of the operating companies in Scotland, indicates that yet again a further increase in turnover will be attained in the current year.

Year ended 31st January	1975	1974	1973
Turnover	£20,298	£15,160	£11,015
Profit before Tax	1,621	1,052	617
Profit after Tax	788	550	360
Net Dividend*	1.662p	1.5036p	1.4p
Earnings per share*	11.25p	7.75p	5.08p

* Adjusted for scrip issue made in June 1974.

**F J C LILLEY LIMITED
CIVIL ENGINEERING CONTRACTORS**
The Annual General Meeting will be held in Glasgow at 12 noon on Tuesday 3rd June 1975.

INTERIM STATEMENT

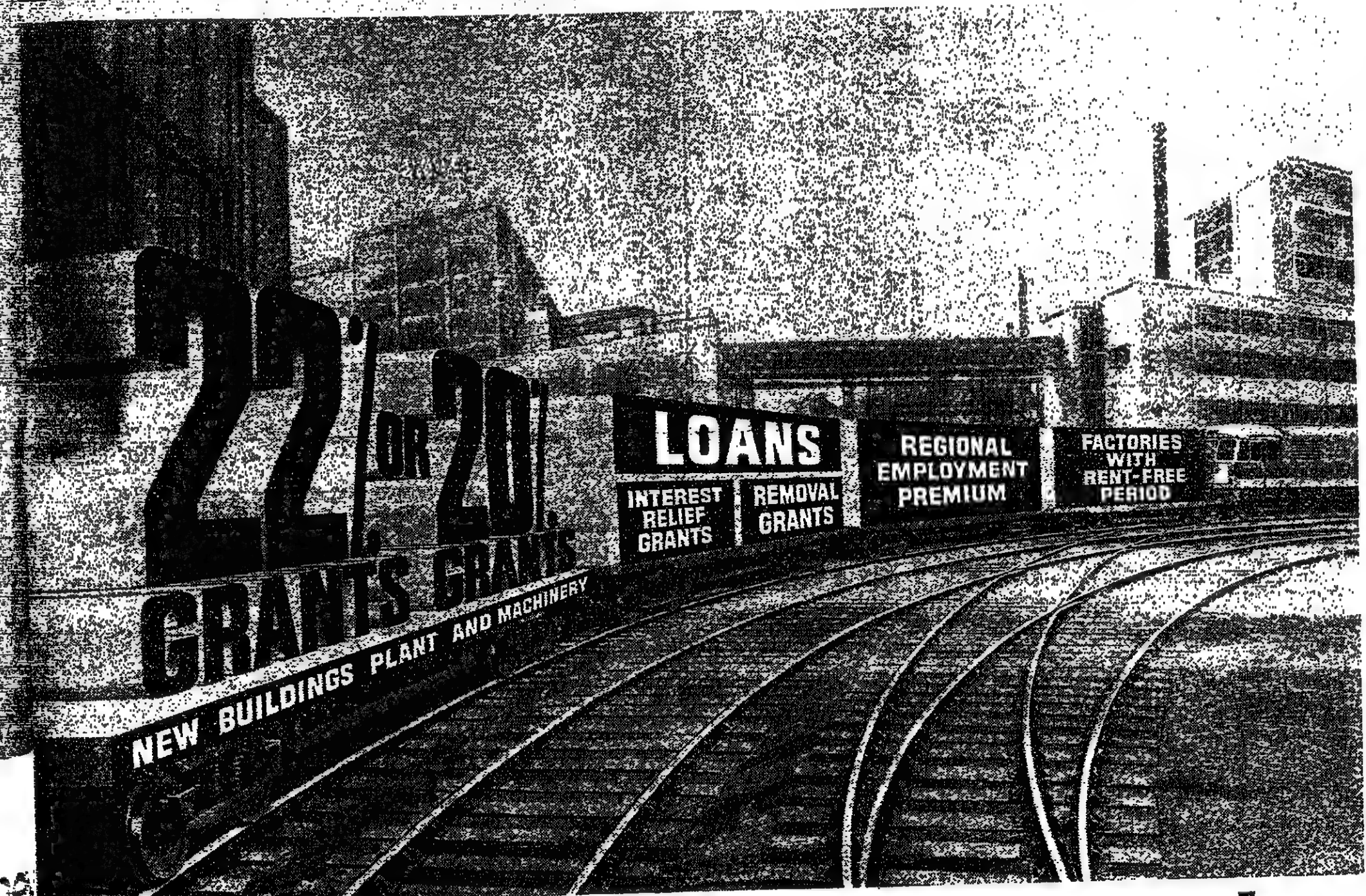
Devenish
Brewers—Weymouth & Redruth

J. A. Devenish & Company Limited announce unaudited Group Results for 24 weeks ended 14th March, 1975.

	This Year	Last Year (Adjusted)	Full Year to 27.9.74
Turnover—excluding V.A.T.	3,721,589	3,061,805	8,501,286
Profit before Tax	157,947	157,432	915,327
Corporation Tax—estimated	82,000	76,250	443,328
Profit after Tax	75,947	81,182	471,999
Preference Dividend	6,243	6,243	12,487
Profit attributable to Ordinary Stockholders	69,704	74,939	459,512
Interim Ordinary Dividend	55,188	50,589	165,564
Rate of Ordinary Dividend	6%	5 1/2%	18%

With 80% of the annual profit being earned during the second half year the Company's performance is linked to the level of summer holiday trade in the South West of England and prospects are considered good despite the general gloom.

Warrants will be posted on 11th July payable on 14th July to stockholders on the Register at close of business on 26th June. Ordinary Stock Register closed 27th June to 11th July.



Plan expansion in 1975, and you can be on the right track for 1976, 1977.

We can help get your expansion plans on the right lines in the Areas for Expansion.

Here you can qualify for these capital grants towards the cost of new buildings and, in many cases, for new plant and machinery as well.

In addition, for projects providing new jobs, you can get interest relief grants or loans on favourable terms, some with interest-free periods.

MORE FOR MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

We can show you Government factories in the Areas for Expansion which can be rent-free for two years.

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All this help is available to manufacturers already in the Areas for Expansion who plan to expand or modernise. Firms moving into an Area get this help and may also qualify for substantial help towards their removal costs.

WE CAN HELP GET YOUR PLANS MOVING

Preparing to expand needs practical help; and our Industrial Expansion Teams are ready to give you that help.

Because of their extensive local knowledge, they can help you find the best location and also help you avoid mistakes that could prove expensive later.

They'll discuss your plans in detail, show you round the Area you choose, and help arrange the financial assistance.

This service is free and confidential.

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- Wales. Tel: Cardiff 62131 (STD code 0222)
- Northern Region. Tel: Newcastle upon Tyne 27575 (STD code 0632)
- North West. Manchester, tel: 061-226 2171
- Yorkshire & Humber. Tel: Leeds 443171 (STD code 0532)
- East Midlands. Tel: Nottingham 46121 (STD code 0602)
- West Midlands. Birmingham, tel: 021-632 4111
- South West. Tel: Plymouth 21891 (STD code 0752) or Bristol 291071 (STD code 0272)
- London & South East. London, tel: 01-212 6343
- Eastern Region. London, tel: 01-212 0289
- Northern Ireland. Tel: Belfast 34488 (STD code 0232) or London 01-293 0601

HELP TOO FOR SERVICE INDUSTRIES

There is also financial help available towards the cost of moving company offices, research and development units and service industry undertakings into the Areas for Expansion: up to 5 years rent-free premises (or equivalent help towards purchase), substantial removal grants for employees moved and towards other removal expenses, as well as other financial assistance.

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The Areas for Expansion

To: The Industrial Expansion Team,
Department of Industry, Millbank Tower,
Millbank, London SW1P 4QU

Please send me full details of the benefits available in the Areas for Expansion

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Position in Company.....

Company.....

Nature of Business.....

Address.....

LMA 22/5 6

Plea for aid for scrap steel industry

By Peter Hill

Britain's scrap steel industry may ask the Government for approval to export to all world markets unless the Government approves the British Steel Corporation's plan to secure low interest finance to support the build-up of a strategic stockpile of semi-finished and finished steel.

Merchants and scrap processors attending the annual conference of the British Scrap Federation in Bournemouth yesterday were told that with restrictions placed on exports to third countries, the limited trading opportunities which were available might be lost while merchants waited for licences.

It was stressed that the immediate prosperity of the industry depended very largely on the corporation's ability to continue its intention of stockpiling scrap or semi-finished steel made from scrap.

If this failed or was significantly reduced, the only alternative would be for an open general licence to be granted which would permit sales wherever a market presented itself.

The BSC is at present involved in talks with the Department of Industry and the Treasury on its wish to secure access to cheaper sources of finance in order to support the build-up of stocks. This would be in readiness for an upturn in market demand and would enable steel works to maintain higher operating levels than would otherwise be possible.

The BSC, which is a strong believer in continued membership of the EEC, considers that a decision to withdraw from the Community would lead to a very black future for the scrap industry.

The federation, however, is concerned at some aspects of British membership.

It is particularly concerned at the low quotas available to the United Kingdom industry for the export of ferrous scrap to countries outside the Community.

Although the quotas have been increased for the second quarter of this year, the United Kingdom allocation is well below the permitted levels for most other EEC countries.

Plan to double tin buffer stock

From Alan McGregor

Geneva, May 21.—A tin buffer stock of around 40,000 tons—about double the present one—was proposed today by Indonesia, one of the largest producers in the 36-nation United Nations tin conference. Professor Muhammad Sadi, the Indonesian minister of mining, said it was only fair that the financing of the stock should be equally shouldered by all members of the new agreement, instead of being shouldered mainly by the producers—as in the present agreement which expires on June 30 next year.

Chancellor wants to introduce wealth tax in next year's Budget

By Tim Congdon

Provisions for an annual wealth tax are to be contained in the 1976 Finance Bill. Mr Denis Healey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has decided to go ahead with the tax even if the Wealth Tax Select Committee has not reported in time.

It is understood that the Chancellor has instructed the Inland Revenue to draft wealth tax clauses for inclusion in next year's Finance Bill.

These will be based on the Green Paper proposals, although some changes will be made to meet difficulties which have emerged as the select committee has taken evidence.

The select committee has found numerous deficiencies in the Green Paper proposals, and much of the evidence it has taken, notably from academics working in the field, has been highly critical.

Indeed, it was thought that the committee would be unable to reach agreement on the right

structure of the tax in time for the Government might have to delay its introduction.

But the Chancellor has decided to proceed with the tax however long the committee takes to reach a conclusion.

Opposition members of the committee have been extremely hostile to the present proposals, but have been sympathetic to suggestions that the system of capital taxation be reformed, with the wealth tax replacing existing capital taxes, such as the investment income surcharge and capital gains tax.

Several of the bodies giving evidence, including the Confederation of British Industry, have called for a thorough appraisal of the system of capital taxation by a Royal Commission.

But the Government seems to have decided that this would be a delaying tactic and that it is necessary to introduce a wealth tax as soon as possible, even if a Conservative government would modify it when it

came to power.

In its evidence to the committee, the Inland Revenue was reluctant to accept the idea that the investment income surcharge should be abolished if a wealth tax were to be introduced.

But it seemed more willing to consider other concessions, such as a provision for a "ceiling" on the proportion of a taxpayer's income which might be taken in tax and on the exemption of the "good-will" element in private company balance sheets from the tax.

The Stock Exchange yesterday gave evidence to the committee. It expressed opposition to the introduction of the tax unless the investment income surcharge and capital gains tax were abolished.

Mr Dundas Hamilton, chairman of The Stock Exchange, said that "there were too many taxes. They were too complicated and they were too expensive to collect."

Leyland to close main paint plant

By Clifford Webb

British Leyland are to close their largest and most modern car painting plant at Trencham, Longbridge, Birmingham, as the £1.5m facility is operating at only one tenth of its installed capacity.

It was completed only two years ago to handle up to 4,500 Allegros a week, and was intended to play a key role in the production of the first fully integrated car to be built there.

Previously, bodies had been pressed, assembled and painted at Swindon or Castle Bromwich and transported by special double decker road vehicles.

But output of the Allegro has never exceeded 2,500 a week and is now believed to have fallen below 2,000. With the demise of the 1800 series—its successor is now assembled at Cowley—the only other model produced at Longbridge is the mini.

Total Longbridge production is now about 5,000 cars a week compared with 8,000 a year ago. The Trencham paint shop is handling only 400 Allegros a week and this can easily be switched to two other paint shops.

A British Leyland spokesman said yesterday: "There will be no enforced redundancy as a result of the decision to shut Trencham by October. The 180 employees have been guaranteed other employment for 3,100 volunteers for redundancy among the 23,000 strong labour force at Longbridge and have received nearly 4,000 applications.

There has been criticism of the unduly long time the company is taking to process the applications and this has led to union speculation that further redundancy announcements will be made shortly. In all the group has asked for 7,000 voluntary redundancies.

Opec 'preparing for oil price rise this year'

From Frank Vogl Washington, May 21

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is proposing to raise world oil prices at a scheduled meeting in September in Libreville, the capital city of Gabon, according to Mr Frank Zarb, head of the United States Federal Energy Administration and three other oil industry experts, *The Washington Post* reported today.

The newspaper went on to state that Opec is expected to agree on a \$2 per barrel increase in world oil prices at its meeting in Gabon.

The newspaper said one of the experts, which it did not name, was an executive of a major oil company that was presently changing its plans to accommodate the expected \$2 per barrel price rise. Oil prices are currently being quoted in a range on world markets of around \$11-\$12 per barrel.

Some oil company officials here doubted if the price rise would be as large as that suggested by *The Washington Post*, but they noted that the timing of the rise was probable, because the 1974 voluntary agreement by Opec members not to make further price rises expires at the time of the Gabon conference.

Yesterday, Mr John Hill, the deputy head of the Federal

Energy Administration, said that once the world economy starts to revive there is a strong possibility that Opec will increase oil prices by between 10 per cent and 20 per cent.

The Opec plan to raise prices is believed to be based on the assumption that by September the worst of the 1975 world economic slump will be over.

At the moment, however, the recession is producing a substantial decrease in world oil demand.

The Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, which because of its base in Texas, is a keen observer of oil price developments, now takes the view that many Opec countries may start cutting prices, rather than increasing them. In the bank's latest *Business Review*, which has just been published, the Fed experts argue that the Opec cartel may agree on a strategy of gradually lowering prices as other sources of energy are developed.

The Fed points out that such countries as Iran, Venezuela, Iraq and Algeria, with large populations and ambitious development plans, would like to make as much cash as possible now from oil sales, in contrast to such countries as the Gulf States and Saudi Arabia, which are concerned about depleting oil reserves and which have more money coming in than they can use.

Esso follows price cuts

By Roger Violevo Esso Petroleum, Britain's

second biggest oil trading company, has followed the lead set by Shell and British Petroleum and cut its diesel and gas oil prices by a penny a gallon.

Esso's decision has ensured that a number of other companies will be forced to reduce their prices as well. Texaco said

last night that it was considering the situation and would be "making a decision in a day or so."

A warm winter and energy conservation efforts have left most oil companies with surplus stocks of these products, resulting in pressure from their customers for larger trading rebates.

EEC studies French idea for links with dollar

By David Blake

France's EEC partners are considering the French scheme for a new link between European currencies and the dollar, which was put forward at Tuesday's meeting of Finance Ministers.

A clearer picture of the French proposal, which had a largely hostile reception at the council meeting, has now emerged with the leaking of details of the document which will be studied in the coming weeks by monetary officials of the Community countries involved.

The scheme calls for "intervention zones" outside which the various currencies of the countries taking part in the "snake"—the system of jointly floating currencies—would not be allowed to move. At the moment the countries taking part are Germany, Denmark, Belgium, The Netherlands and Luxembourg.

The French have begun effective cooperation and they are to join as full members after the points they raised have been settled.

A number of countries are worried that the French idea would have many of the defects of the fixed-rate system.

On the question of how the scheme should be enforced, France wants a change from the "snake" rules.

They want all countries taking part to intervene, instead of putting the burden on the weaker currency. They also propose easing the rules under which debts incurred under the system are repaid by the Central Bank which owes the money.

Hotels need more staff, report says

By Patricia Tisdall

There are still serious staff shortage problems in the hotel and restaurant industry, despite some easing due to the economic situation. A report issued today by the National Economic Development Office, concludes that there remain many underlying weaknesses in employment policies and practices in the industry.

Although the demand for more labour may have slackened, it says, the backlog of vacancies and the average level of staff turnover "means that recruitment will remain a problem for some time."

Hotels and catering establishments are estimated to employ some 7 per cent of the total British labour force. Predictions made in 1972 were that some 75,000 more permanent workers would be needed by 1974 and a further 25,000 in hotels alone by 1980. These estimates have since been revised downwards but considerable difficulties in recruiting and utilizing labour remain.

"Manpower policy in the hotel and restaurant industry £2.60, available from NEDDO, Books, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4XQ.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Hysterical obsession with degrees for professions

From Mr L. T. Griffith

Sir, Mr J. P. C. Sumpston's comments in *The Times* (May 15, and the replies published May 17) on the changes in the organization of recruitment into the professions are impressive. The implications of insisting on A levels or even a degree before anyone can qualify in his chosen profession are certainly alarming.

The 121-year-old Society of Engineers, Britain's third oldest engineering institution, has long fought to retain the part-time courses by which a student can eventually qualify professionally. Instead of this hysterical, and in our opinion, retrogressive obsession with degrees, what was wrong with the Higher National Certificate and Diploma run in conjunction with practical experience in the shops, offices, and on the sites?

The Council of Engineering Institutions, whose own members are bitterly disillusioned, has set a standard for corporate membership. But one cannot help wondering how many of their own members over 35 years of age went to university. It must be very small.

A degree means only that a candidate has passed academic tests which qualify him to enter his profession. A degree certainly does not make him a professional engineer.

As Mr Sumpston reasons, the purpose of a professional examination is to ensure that candidates reach the required standard and undergo whatever apprenticeship is expected of them. So why should the door be closed to ambitious students who are prepared to sacrifice most of their leisure in acquiring qualifications which will admit them to engineering status? The closed shop system operated by C.E.I. is certainly putting the clock back.

As a distinguished engineer, Sir Frederick Snow, himself a member of chartered institutions, referred in a letter to *The Times* on the "missing ranks" in the profession.

"This, in engineering, has been entirely due to the withdrawal of institutions' withdrawal of recognition for part-time studies," he said.

"As a result many promising students just give up. A few have persisted, only to be told that no recognition can now be given to their certificates."

Need one say more? Yours faithfully, L. T. GRIFFITH, Secretary, The Society of Engineers, Artillery Mansions, 75 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, SW1.

Call boxed

From Mr L. A. T. Moss
Sir, The telephone system want of a better word, has entered the realm of the lunacy.

Having dialled a local number and inserted the correct dialling code, the previous therefore dialled the number, after the customary explanation of the situation, upon I was asked if another 2p. In fact, I had but, in any case, I did envisage a 100 per cent charge due to a faulty ph

The operator then advised politely but firmly that a routed through her colleagues were 4p for a could have a two minute call, instead of two minutes. 2p. Equally politely, I enquired if my overbearing desire was to enjoy seconds conversation of original 2p, and that that boggling conversation of my seeking.

Then, unbelievably, I was told that if I gave my name, address, the Post Office refused my 2p. With a shred of indignity now disengaged I provided that info and now wait to see if much time, of the operator myself and of the Post how much public men surely be interperred as being about my 2p—wasted in lieu of the few needed to redial my number.

L. A. T. MOSS, 34 Coniston Road, Bromley, Kent.

Disaster recipe

From Mr D. R. Redpath

Sir, The chief executive of the Welsh National Water Development Authority has written to me, stating that in this area of water charges for the current financial year.

In his memorandum he states that two of the main reasons for the charges are as follows:

First, charges in 1974-75 are insufficient to cover costs, mainly due to the present high rates of inflation. This alone is being made up in 1975-76, and in addition further increases in the price level must be assumed.

Second, the authority is undertaking large construction projects, to be financed by borrowing at high rates of interest—up to 17½ per cent. It is alarming to note that one of the reasons for the increased rate is that "further increases in the price level must be assumed to be allowed to cut money in advance of a possible cost increase."

Manufacturers must increase their prices as inflation affects them as their costs increase. To budget for inflation is surely a recipe for disaster.

Secondly, why is it that a public utility can only borrow at such high rates of interest? "Large construction projects" provide employment, and surely justify government loans, at least at current lending rates.

D. R. REDPATH, Ambleside, Pembrokeshire.

Why building societies are bloated

From Mrs A. E. Lunken

Although the financial wizards of the press and television appear puzzled by the upsurge of money invested in building societies, I can, as a new investor, assure them that there is no mystery.

My local bank has over a period of time cut down its services so that at last it no longer offers me a service. It is not open at a time when I can call—I find that I am in a curious position of being unable to pay money in or out.

On the other hand, building societies are open longer periods during and open on a Saturday. I have a free day.

What else should I patronise the financial institution that not only makes available but gives a service? That is why I am now going into a building society.

AUDREY E. LUNKEN, Dereham, Norfolk.

Indexed savings: surprise omiss

From Professor P. G. Moore

Sir, Indexed-linked national savings are soon to be upon us, but I am surprised to learn from recent statements that the amount which can be invested under them is not itself to be indexed.

The £20 a month maximum for regular savers, which apparently a fixed sum, will at current inflation rates, will only be equivalent to £10 in two years time, or £5 in four years time when the £100 attracts come to maturity.

Surely the scheme is expressed as 20 units, to be initially of value but updated to reflect inflation so that the savings achievable are not eroded. If this is not the case, the scheme could rapidly become a means of loss.

P. G. MOORE, London Graduate School of Business Studies.

SUN ALLIANCE & LONDON INSURANCE GROUP

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of Sun Alliance & London Insurance Limited was held yesterday at Head Office of the Company in Bartholomew Lane, London, E.C.2.

Lord Aldington, the Chairman, presided and in course of his remarks explained that although the Group does not publish its first quarter results, it was able to state that these show a moderate improvement in pre-tax profits compared with 1974. This is due to a further rise in investment income and an overall underwriting profit although an improved outcome in Australia and Canada together with a satisfactory start in the Home Fire Account have been offset by losses in U.K. Motor and Accident business and some deterioration in the Marine Account.

A Vote of Thanks to the Directors and Staff was proposed by Mr. G. A. Loveday, T.D., and seconded by Mr. Francis Perkins, D.S.C., and the Chairman responded.

Following the passing of the Resolution increasing the size of the Company from £35,000,000 to £75,000,000 explanatory letters with regard to the rights issue, together with Provision Allotment Letters, have been despatched to Shareholders.

LEISURE CARAVAN PARKS LIMITED

AUDITED ACCOUNTS TO THE YEAR ENDED 28TH FEBRUARY 1975

	28.2.75	28.2.74
Group Profit before tax	955,249	76
Taxation based on Corporation Tax at 52%	380,000	33
Profit after tax	575,249	43
Realised profit on sales of land and buildings after taxation	—	101
Interim dividend of 1.28p per share	99,611	—
Proposed final dividend of 3.14p per share	245,896	315
Retained profit	229,742	221
Group profit before tax is after charging depreciation	109,217	92
Interest charges	150,584	108

For the eleventh successive year, the group had record profit: The profit before tax increased from £76,800 to £955,000 and the earnings per share after tax, but before exceptional profit in 1973/74, increased from 5.6p to 7.7p. These results are very much in line with the interim statement. Because these were the expected results, the interim dividend was increased by the maximum permitted for "wholes" and the final dividend must therefore be restricted to 3.14p per share.

The occupation of the parks continues at a very high level and so far all the indications are that the growth of the group will be maintained. It follows, therefore, that in the current year, for the first time, the profits will exceed £1,000,000.

Year ended 31st December		
	1974	1973
	£000's	£000's
Turnover	17,392	11,408
Profit before tax	2,232	1,255
Total funds employed	6,917	5,636
Actual dividends distributed to shareholders in 1974.....	£257,000	
Total taxes including corporation tax, PAYE, contributions etc. payable to Government from 1974 operations.....	£2,500,000	

Extract from Chairman's letter to shareholders

"There is little doubt that the extremist policies of those belonging to the 'ultra left' some of whom are Cabinet Ministers, have led to industrial strife and social unrest which is now beginning to erode Britain's economic, social and political stability.

- I would plead that,
1. All members of Parliament must be seen to put country before party.
 2. All individuals must play a more active role in their professional and trade unions in order to balance the extreme minority view.
 3. We must never be afraid to stand up and defend our free democratic society."

The Board believes that Britain must remain within the E.E.C.

H Brammer & Co. Limited, Altrincham, Cheshire.

FINANCE FOR HOTEL COMPANY

We are told that Brian's economic climate is killing many Hotel Enterprises. We believe that in many cases it is a lack of imaginative management that is the root cause of most of these problems.

Financed by this situation, a group of professional financiers using their financing-however ability seek to form a professionally based Hotel Company carefully selecting units to be acquired at sensible prices. We need capital and new seek substantial finance to make this operation viable. We would like to talk with any parties interested in this venture.

Box 2517 M, The Times

a world of opportunities... profit from our experience!

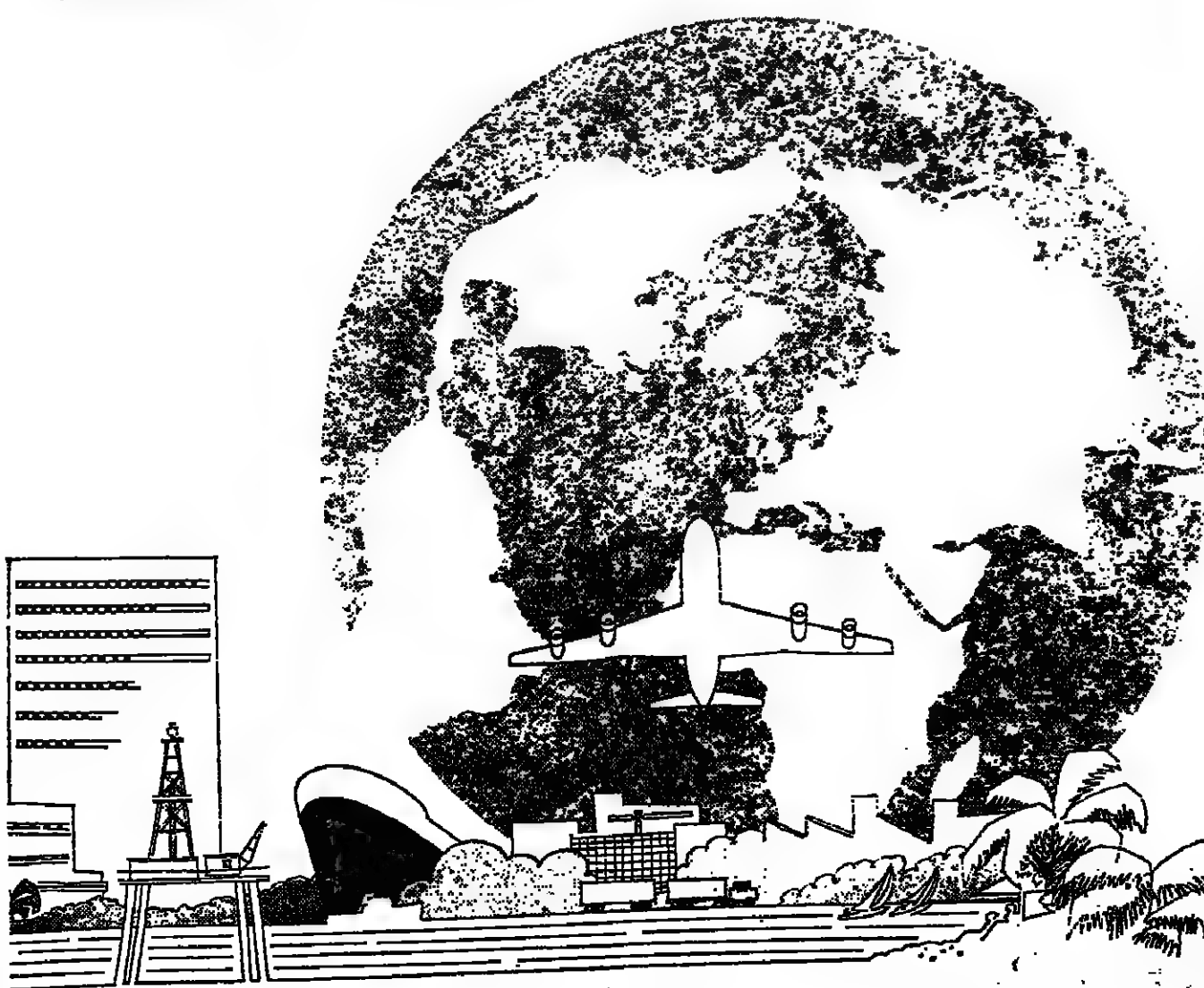
—Almost every kind of business experience—
from shipping in Hong Kong to hotels in the Caribbean, airlines and oil rigs in Europe to a host of electronic industries in Japan.
Let us help you with credit facilities or finance packages tailored to your particular needs.

Use our experience to make the most of your opportunities and profit by them.

Assets exceed Can. \$14,500,000,000 as of Jan. 31st 1975.
Over 1,000 Branches and Offices located 36 countries.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

Regional Office, Europe, Middle East and Africa.
19/23 Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LY Tel: 01-235 1105



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

A chance to take profits in Beecham

Results from Beecham a good buying opportunity. I pointed out at the time the final, whose of continuing interest abroad and of second-half recovery as greeted with a tempered enthusiasm: the shares ahead by 10 per cent.

Disclosure requirements are already far more elaborate in this country than they are, or are likely to become, elsewhere in the EEC and "it is not obvious that enforcement of the existing provisions is lax". A suggestion from the association which seems to merit further debate is that directors of quoted companies might be compelled, like, say, solicitors, to become members of a profession and subject to the discipline of a professional body. With such a professional code of conduct many abuses such as insider dealing might not require specific legislation to curb them.



Mr John Talbot, chairman of International Combustion, with Combustion Engineering in the background.

There has been a marked weakening in United States securities prices following some aggressive Japanese competition, while another grey area is the less important United Kingdom sanitary ware side. Extraordinary items loom large at £0.75m. The bulk is accounted for by provisions against unrealized losses on the group's Swiss loans after sterling weakness, with running-in expenses on Galway Crystal taking some £100,000. The shares have all but rebounded since the turn in the market and look reasonably valued on a p/e ratio of 8.4. But the yield of 4.4 per cent looks less than exciting even after rights issue boost to the pay out.

Final: 1974-75 (1973-74)
Capitalization £26.5m
Sales £36.7m (£29.20m)
Pre-tax profits £4.93m (£4.24m)
Earnings per share 20.5p (18.63p)
Dividend gross 7.85p (4.13p)

Int Combustion

African problems

An inauspicious start to life has been made by International Combustion in its slimmed-down form after the disposal of its boiler-making and engineering subsidiaries to Clarke Chapman. The Thomson family, who own 36m (£338m) of the shares, has been caused largely by the savage swing into loss by the 49.9 per cent-owned International Combustion Africa where there are still serious problems. Heavy losses on a venture in chemical plant contracting, the steel shortage, an over-optimistic overseas recruiting campaign and inaccuracies in the management accounts, reversed the previous year's £500,000 profit into a deficit of similar proportions. That left profits from IC associates down from £1.8m to £97,000. IC's own activities did, however, show an improvement from £245,000 to £380,000 with an advance in India offsetting the loss by Nussli on its Tehran sewage plant contract.

Pre-tax profits, then, on an adjusted basis, slumped from £1.43m to £477,000 while at the same time, 1973's surplus of £389,000 was reversed this time into a loss of £152,000. Although cash is equivalent to the market capitalization, some could be required for injection into the South African operation. The American group, Combustion Engineering, is in the background with 44.7 per cent of the IC equity and it is in this presence rather than the yield of 10.6 per cent, which the shares at 94p, which provides the interest.

Final: 1974 (1973)**
Capitalization £4.2m
Sales £0.87m (£0.52m)
Pre-tax profits £0.43m (£1.43m)
Earnings per share 11p (N/C)
Dividend gross 0.98p (N/C)
*All figures adjusted.

Wedgwood

Cost pressures mount up

A 6p drop in the share price to 176p yesterday underlined the market's disappointed reaction to Wedgwood's preliminary figures. Indeed, the outcome of £4.9m profit for the year was at the lower end of market estimates. A profit rise of just over 16 per cent took

in a particularly good first six months, a flat third quarter, and a modest 12 per cent increase in the final period.

Cost pressures worsened considerably towards the end of the year despite a healthy looking sales rise of a third in the final quarter. The group appears to have taken more borrowings on board in front of its successful £3m rights issue, which made significant inroads on an annual operating profit increase of over a fifth.

Wedgwood says that demand, particularly in Europe, is holding up well, and the effective deflation of sterling has temporarily softened any price resistance among overseas customers. But there has been a marked weakening in United States securities prices following some aggressive Japanese competition, while another grey area is the less important United Kingdom sanitary ware side. Extraordinary items loom large at £0.75m. The bulk is accounted for by provisions against unrealized losses on the group's Swiss loans after sterling weakness, with running-in expenses on Galway Crystal taking some £100,000. The shares have all but rebounded since the turn in the market and look reasonably valued on a p/e ratio of 8.4. But the yield of 4.4 per cent looks less than exciting even after rights issue boost to the pay out.

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Earnings per share 20.5p (18.63p)
Dividend gross 7.85p (4.13p)

Plantation Hldgs

Those big shareholders

Plantation Holdings was a good financial mark to hold during the bleak market when other shares seemed to be the only investment worth pursuing, and with hindsight, the timing of its rights issue, last June, was impeccable. But at 38p, unchanged following yesterday's figures, the shares are no higher than they were at the interim stage last November, and as long as commodity prices remain in the doldrums it is hard to find much trading justification for any re-rating.

True, the oil profits took off in spectacular style last year, climbing from £706,000 to £1,66m, of which more than half came in the second half. But palm oil prices are presently down by a quarter from last year's peak levels, so in the current half it would seem inevitable the trend will follow that of rubber, where the price decline came earlier and profits, having edged ahead at the half-way point, ended down from £72,000 to £57,000.

Profits from the United Kingdom diversifications cannot be expected to come to the rescue. Light engineering produced almost doubled profits of £641,000 last year, thanks to previous years' investment in machinery and plant. Orders from the electronic and computer industries which it supplies have been falling off. Scientific instruments and television production are also flat, and although electrical consumer goods have recovered from last year's loss of £70,000, nothing much can be expected from here.

The best short-term hope for the share price, then, lies in bid prospects. Hutchinson still has almost 30 per cent, though it is hard to see how the building of a new Fabron Consolidated as a holder of 10 per cent plus last year, has since built its stake to 21.4 per cent and has indicated it wants to go to almost 30 per cent when it can.

Final 1974 (1973)
Capitalization £14.2m
Pre-tax profits £2.77m (£2.09m)
Earnings per share 4p (3.4p)
Dividend gross 2.48p (2.2p)

Business Diary: I'm Adam, fly me • Strange harmony

Thomson, chairman of Caledonian Airways, the airlines without a director since Guy resigned that post the big company shake-out in October, so that yesterday's appointment of Sir Peter to the board of the company did not survive aviation, taking as it is of the burden off of his shoulders.

It comes in as deputy chairman of the holding company which Thomson is chairman and managing director, while Sir Peter is director. Appointees have strong backgrounds, Sir Iain is non-executive director for years of the old BEA, and in whatever role you mention right through with a committee of civil servants due to report to government by mid-summer on the future of British civil aviation. If they should recommend a large-scale handing back to British Airways of routes BEA will need all the influential friends it can find.



Sir Peter Massfield.

It struck the air headlines in 1971 when he was eased out of the chairmanship of the British Airways Authority after disagreeing with government policy on the third airport, since when he has been busy writing books. Both men are arriving at BQ at a crucial moment in the independent airline's story with a committee of civil servants due to report to government by mid-summer on the future of British civil aviation. If they should recommend a large-scale handing back to British Airways of routes BEA will need all the influential friends it can find.

Shares issue

It is rare indeed to find the Labour Government and the Stock Exchange in agreement, but it seems that both are a little worried by the growing movement of shares in Britain's

quoted companies away from private ownership and towards the already swelling portfolios of the pension funds, the insurance companies and the other big investment institutions.

Back-up figures are hard to find, but statistics submitted yesterday by the Exchange to the Commons Committee on the proposed wealth tax show a fall in private ownership from 47 per cent to 40.45 per cent over the past five years, balanced by a rise from 32 per cent to 40 per cent in holdings by the institutions.

Some members of the Government might be thought unfavourable to private shareholding. But they seem to favour even less the sight of investment power becoming concentrated in the hands of the institutions. Nobly brushing aside the fact that some 70 per cent of each day's market turnover originates with the institutions, the Stock Exchange agrees with them.

EEC addendum

Top marks for frankness about one reason for Britain to stay in the EEC must go to Russell Allen, group research director of Beecham, who is also chairman of the British Industrial Biological Research Association. This is the body that conducts much of the country's research into the safety of food additives and it was as its chairman that Professor Allen

welcomed Fred Peart, Minister of Agriculture, as guest of honour at an annual—and presumably guaranteed free from harmful additives—lunch.

Allen, who is professor of applied nutrition at Guy's Hospital, acknowledged market-conquest Peart's role in making a "yes" vote more likely and hoped that "reason would prevail and that the British people would see the considerable benefits of remaining a member of the club."

In the association's case the benefits so far have been extremely clearcut. Professor Allen described an EEC grant of "no less than £61,000" towards a laboratory extension for the association and added: "We would not wish to have to repay this."

The great New York penny crisis seems to be ending—or so officials at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York say. New Yorkers, ever in a state of small change, continue to think differently.

In an age when prices seem to start at a dime (10 cents) or even a quarter (25 cents)—particularly in America's most expensive city—it may seem absurd that there should be such an uproar about the penny.

But then New Yorkers have economic frustrations. The Fed's William Braun

quoted companies away from private ownership and towards the already swelling portfolios of the pension funds, the insurance companies and the other big investment institutions.

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welcomed Fred Peart, Minister of Agriculture, as guest of honour at an annual—and presumably guaranteed free from harmful additives—lunch.

Allen, who is professor of applied nutrition at Guy's Hospital, acknowledged market-conquest Peart's role in making a "yes" vote more likely and hoped that "reason would prevail and that the British people would see the considerable benefits of remaining a member of the club."

In the association's case the benefits so far have been extremely clearcut. Professor Allen described an EEC grant of "no less than £61,000" towards a laboratory extension for the association and added: "We would not wish to have to repay this."

The great New York penny crisis seems to be ending—or so officials at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York say. New Yorkers, ever in a state of small change, continue to think differently.

Penny wise?

The great New York penny crisis seems to be ending—or so officials at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York say. New Yorkers, ever in a state of small change, continue to think differently.

In an age when prices seem to start at a dime (10 cents) or even a quarter (25 cents)—particularly in America's most expensive city—it may seem absurd that there should be such an uproar about the penny.

But then New Yorkers have economic frustrations. The Fed's William Braun

Gleams of hope in the white goods gloom

David Young

Thorn's announcement of a decision to build a new plant at Scunthorpe

It is the return of a complex situation system, in the shape of multi-rate VAT, after the industry had shed the complications of varying purchase tax, which is causing most worry. The inclusion of cookers in the lower rate is no consolation, because rising electricity prices have enabled gas appliances to hang on to their price advantage.

The sales figures speak for themselves. In 1973 1.6 million refrigerators, 42 per cent of them imported, were sold. In 1974 1.4 million were sold, 46 per cent of them imported, and estimates for 1975 put total sales at 1.2 million with 37 per cent of them imported.

Freezer sales have also been falling, despite the common assertion that this was the real growth sector. In 1973 sales were 810,000, 78 per cent of them imports. In 1974 sales were 710,000, 60 per cent of them imports, and estimates for 1975 are that 680,000 will be sold, 45 per cent of them imported.

Washing machine sales in 1973 were 1.6 million, with 27 per cent of them imports. In 1974 sales were 1.21 million, with 30 per cent imported. Vacuum cleaner sales in 1973 were 1.9 million, with 22 per cent imported and in 1974 sales were 1.8 million. The number of imports in 1974 is not available.

The coming months, however, could throw these estimates of sales of white goods television sets, radios and audio equipment are "brown goods"—into disarray. But the experience of leading outlets such as the Co-ops and the discount warehouses is that demand will remain fairly steady and in the case it could be the lesser-known imports which may suffer.

Chains such as Currys have for several years sold large quantities of Italian-style refrigerators and white goods from

that country are likely to retain their popularity, but the imported ranges not already established on the market could find sales resistance strongest. After all, when most people buy a "Hoover", the now generic term for a vacuum cleaner, they invariably first of all consider a Hoover-made product, although even this company has cleaners imported from its American plants on the market.

The reason for that was to meet demand during the three months of strike action which affected the Hoover range last autumn, but there are no plans to import significant quantities of these cleaners into Britain.

Since production restarted in Scotland, Wales and in London have been working to meet the exceptional demand from the home market and in exports; and so far, the company says, there is no sign of business slackening off. Orders are still coming in as dealers build up stocks again, although not to the same levels as in previous years.

Electrolux, too, has been finding demand for its products, fridges and household cleaners from domestic users holding up well.

There is no such optimism in the radio and television set sector of the industry, however. In fact, television set production in Britain is going through the worst period in its history and at one point last year no new sets were being built in Britain, all of them being imported and marketed under well-known names.

However, with colour television not having achieved just under 40 per cent market penetration the retail sector of the trade feels that there will be growth again after people have adjusted to 25 per cent VAT.

An expansion in television sales could, it is hoped, come from the introduction of the TV-related information services such as Ceefax, but the trade feels that expansion is more likely from the increased availability of video recording equipment.

The positive aspects of negative interest rates

Can the rate of interest be negative? Would anyone ever pay someone else to take a loan from him?

A few years ago, questions like these would have sounded like conundrums in the footnotes of advanced economic textbooks, with about the same status as crossword puzzles. Today, in the rather bewildering economic situation now facing Britain, they seem highly pertinent and of considerable practical relevance. The reason is that real interest rates are, indeed, negative, because the rate of inflation is higher than the nominal interest rates charged by most financial institutions.

One approach to monetary policy sees this as the root cause of inflation. The Bank of England is forced, the argument runs, to keep interest rates at a low level because of political pressures, such as the cost of interest rates on housing costs.

Money supply policy has to accommodate interest rate policy and the result tends to be rapid money supply growth which then gives an upward bias to the cost of interest rates on housing costs.

The existence of negative interest rates is, on this argument, a case for a further tightening of monetary policy, regardless of the howls of anger and yelps of pain which would come from the building societies and industry generally. More restriction is favoured although money supply growth at present is much beneath the growth rate of money national income. Can this argument be accepted and does it justify a harsher money supply policy than has been adopted in the past 18 months?

The difficulty with the argument is that it ignores or, at least, grossly oversimplifies

the institutional context within which monetary policy operates. In particular, it overlooks the impact of interest rates on balance sheets and ultimately on the willingness of companies to borrow from the bank.

One of the considerations remembered, it soon emerges that negative interest rates at present are certainly not in themselves a justification for tightening monetary policy. Indeed, to reverse money supply growth abruptly would have serious repercussions on the private sector of the economy.

When interest rates rise, asset values—that is, the prices of government securities, shares and property—fall. The link between interest rates and certain types of asset prices is more direct than with others, but it exists in some form for all assets.

The link is most obvious in the case of undated gilts. When interest rates double, their price is halved. This feeds into more remote assets, like property, after a lag. For example, an investment trust may have a portfolio of gilts, 50 per cent in equity shares and 50 per cent in property. If it finds the value of its gilt portfolio has fallen it sells some of its property to keep its portfolio balanced. If several investment trusts are in the same structural property price generally declines.

Why does this matter to the ordinary industrial company and how does it affect its tendency to borrow from the bank? The answer is simple. When a company borrows from a bank it has to offer collateral for the loan. The amount it can borrow depends on the valuation the bank places on these assets.

A typical asset backing up a loan is, of course, its property.

Tim Congdon

Jack Jones's locker

It is hard not to admire the courage and the consistency of Mr Jack Jones. Indeed, there is no reason at all not to admire the unfashionably dogged honour of a man who feels obliged to work for and to stand up for an increasingly unpopular policy for no other reason than that he strongly urged that policy 18 months ago. One had supposed that 20 years of Harold Macmillan and Harold Wilson had eradicated that kind of quiet integrity.

Not, however, so. When Mr Jones told Mr Heath, as Prime Minister, that the Tories' form of incomes policy was not acceptable to trade union leaders because it did not embrace a sufficiently broad spectrum of policies for promoting greater social justice in wider fields than simply those of lower paid workers, Mr Jones—It appears—actually meant what he said, which is a lot more than could be said for others who used the same argument.

In consequence when a Labour Government was elected, Mr Jones worked actively for a form of social contract which could indeed, if observed, have abated the rate of inflation while at the same time contributing to other social and industrial objectives of the trade union movement. More extraordinary still, Mr Jones proceeded to fight for the fulfilment of that unpopular part of that contract even when to do so ran directly counter to his personal convenience and popularity within his own union and without.

Finally—and most peculiar of all—it now appears that he is even willing to acknowledge the comparative failure of that policy and the need to reinforce it by new measures, which he has both specified and proposed. This decent record is so far out of tune with the times that it has hardly been noticed by eyes which are by now only accustomed to seeing self-serving ambition and calculating cynicism in every act of public men.

There are, of course, obvious difficulties about Mr Jones's proposal for a flat-rate norm to apply to all from the highest to the lowest. It can be argued that the application of such a formula would accelerate the process of pricing the lowest paid out of their jobs and that it will further clog up the operation of the labour market as an efficient allocator of resources according to the expressed priorities of consumers.

It can be argued that it is unjust, in a world in which the erosion of purchasing power and so the reduction of living standards is a percentage phenomenon. Such erosion, it will be argued, merits percentage remedies.

But these objections, though valid enough in themselves, are the wrong reasons for believing that Mr Jones's approach is, despite its solidity, probably mistaken at this moment. If his approach would effectively tame pay inflation, even for a year, and if nothing else would, then there would be much to be said for adopting it—rough justice, inefficiencies and all.

But at the present stage of the economic cycle, the recession is beginning to enforce its own powerful restraint on the average level of settlements, whereas any formalized income policy—and its proponents—are fatally vulnerable to the single successful act of defiance, the well conducted "special case".

It is foolish to lose an avoidable battle when you are winning the campaign, especially if the tactics of the battle divert you from the sound strategy of the campaign. The dramatic decline in the rate of growth of earnings to an annual rate of 8.9 per cent over the three months to March, reported this week, doubtless exaggerates the effect of the recession on settlements because the figures are much influenced by short-time working. But there can be little doubt now, despite some increase in the frequency of private sector settlements, that if the Chancellor maintains the

Peter Jay Economics Editor

spirit of the position he adopted in the Budget, excessive pay demands will lead to very rapid increases in unemployment.

Undesirable as this side-effect is in itself, it is unmistakably changing the climate of bargaining; and, despite the high rates of inflation likely to be reported over the next two or three summer months, it will produce a marked easing in settlement levels in the autumn and thereafter.

In such a situation the main effect of a formalized income policy is almost inevitably to produce a higher level of settlements in the private sector than would otherwise have occurred, because no bargainer can afford to accept less than the nationally publicized norm. What is a realistic policy for the public sector, where pay demands, though not as immune to recession conditions as sometimes suggested, react more slowly to rising unemployment?

But this firmness needs to be seen to flow from a new and more effective control of public spending, a control which operates as much on the level of pay and prices paid by public bodies as on the so-called "real" level of public spending emphasized in the published control mechanism. The Chancellor is working towards a better cash control in the public sector; and the public will understand much better the idea that excessive claims cannot be afforded by government and that the public sector is a net drain on the general economy of an average norm, which inevitably will be flouted by the strongest groups.

With such an approach Mr Jones's norm would become an embarrassment to government and a trade union leader, involving them inevitably in at least one much dramatized defeat, whereas the pervasive but flexible pressure of monetary discipline enables the minimum to be effective without the exceptions mattering.

Banco Ambrosiano

1974 FINANCIAL YEAR

The Ordinary General Meeting of the Banco Ambrosiano was held, after its second calling, on 19th April 1975.

The Chairman, Mr. Ruggiero Mozzana, submitted to the Meeting the balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending on 31st December 1974, showing a net profit of Lire 3,449,033,800 and allowing the distribution of a dividend of Lire 270 per share as compared with Lire 250 in the previous financial year.

The Deputy Chairman and Managing Director, Mr. Roberto Calvi, read the Board of Directors statement, which emphasises, besides the strengthening of the company's assets and the improvement of its operational potential, the expansion achieved in "customers' deposits", accompanied by a significant increase in the number of individual accounts. Through its participations, the bank has achieved an increasing influence and importance.

During 1974, thorough attention has been paid to the professional training of the staff, which has, as always, responded positively, and also to the improvement of the technical-organizational structures, which have now reached a high degree of efficiency.

The Meeting has approved—with abstention of only one Shareholder—the balance sheet and the distribution of profits as they were proposed and finally confirmed the appointment of Mr. Aladino Minciarini as Director and appointed a new Board of Auditors.

The Board of Directors thus has the following members:

Chairman: Ruggiero Mozzana
Deputy Chairman and Managing Director: Roberto Calvi
Deputy Chairman: Giuseppe Marioni
Directors: Luigi Agostoni, Elviro Arosio, Andrea Bocca, Giacomo Costa, Ugo Eugenio, Federico Gallarati Scotti, Piero Locatelli, Gian Paolo Melzi d'Eril, Aladino Minciarini, Mario Valeri Manera, Giuseppe Zanon di Valgiurata.

The Auditors for the three-year period 1975-1977 are:

Chairman: Amatore Brambilla
Standing Auditors: Antonio Confalonieri, Francesco Monti, Eugenio Pedemonte, Emilio Sargenti.
Substitute Auditors: Tancredi Bianchi, Mario Davoli.

Banco Ambrosiano

A JOINT-STOCK COMPANY, FOUNDED IN 1896
HEAD OFFICE MILAN—VIA CLERICI, 3

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Guthrie makes £13m agreed offer for US heating group

By Desmond Quigley

Guthrie Corporation, the British-based plantations and industrial group, has made an agreed cash tender offer of US\$30.2m (£13.1m) for Ajax Magnethermic Corporation of Ohio, United States.

The group is offering US\$50 for each of the 602,691 common shares in Ajax, which manufactures induction heating and melting equipment in North America and Britain. It also has a 33 per cent stake in Ajax Magnethermic of Tokyo.

It is planned that there should be a tender offer in cash to all shareholders, apart from Mr John Logan, president of Ajax, and Mr Bruce MacArthur, a director, who, between them, hold about 58 per cent of the equity. Under a separate agreement it is proposed that the two

men would be partly bought out by the issue of loan notes.

The offer is conditional on a minimum 80 per cent acceptance. Guthrie says that certain details have to be settled before the deal can be formally approved by both boards, but this will probably be done within the next few weeks.

Guthrie's said the deal would represent a further move in the plan to achieve a geographical and industrial balance in its activities.

The group took a controlling interest in Minidustrial Corporation, a Canadian engineering group, in 1972 and used the company as the vehicle last year to make its first United States industrial investment by taking over Water Refining Company, a water treatment equipment manufacturer.

Rally from Selincourt in second half year

By David Mott

Despite losses from the French and Scottish subsidiaries and probably the toughest ever year Selincourt, the garment and textile group, recovered all its interim decline in the second half of the year to January 31. By boosting taxable profits 23 per cent to just under £1m the overall figure was left all-square at £1.71m. Turnover improved from £29.2m to £34.9m.

Mr R. Palfreyman, chairman, says the loss at the French

Tricosa company was £300,000 while at MacDougall there was another of substantial proportions. But the chairman is now running the day-to-day affairs of Tricosa personally and forecasts a sharp improvement and at MacDougall profits are now being earned.

After an extraordinary debit of £349,000 (adjustments for the liquidation of non-trading subsidiaries and provision for a travel agency involvement) earnings a share came out at 1.71p (2p). The dividend goes up from 0.99p to 1.1p.

Redman ahead but miss payout

Even though it was faced with fewer orders and inflation Redman Heenan, the heavy engineering group, pushed up pre-tax profits by 32 per cent to £231,000 in the six months to March 31. These are struck against interim charges up by £55,000 to £260,000. There has been no dividend since 1970.

Prospects for new orders are uncertain but the existing workload should yield bigger profits for the year as a whole. The total last time was £626,000.

Raglan sells off French holdings

Following plans announced last month for Raglan Property Trust to sell some properties in Britain and abroad, the company now reports that it has completed the sale of the greater part of the French property portfolio.

The sale, made to reduce borrowings and improve liquidity, involves the sale of seven investment properties to Groupe des Assurances Nationales, a major French insurance group for 116m francs (£12.5m).

Redfearn's profit growth outstrips sales and trade could soon pick up

A 26 per cent increase in the

first-half boosted sales at Redfearn National Glass to £12.4m, despite a downturn in the second quarter. Profits during the period were £512,000 against £382,578. Depreciation and outgoings on furnace renewals were sharply up at £568,234.

The market for glass containers is still depressed, but Redfearn believes that destocking must shortly come to an end and is looking for the traditional summer surge in soft-drink sales to boost demand.

Meanwhile the group has just gained a 10 per cent price increase, and is therefore expecting this, together with a reduction in costs, to contribute to a partial restoration of profit margins.

J Crowther down 53pc—payout up

Although turnover of John Crowther Group—the textile firm run by Mr Joe Hyman—rose from £3.74m to £4.11m last year pre-tax profits fell 53 per cent to £245,000. But the dividend is raised from 0.67p to 0.75p.

Higher costs offset marketing and productivity gains so interim profits were down from £254,000 to £164,000 and the second-half from £271,000 to £81,000.

Bank indebtedness is down from £1.25m to £724,000. A bigger order flow is keeping the group busier than this time last year.

Substantial profit advance at Stag

Mr P. V. Radford, the chairman of Stag Furniture Holdings, the Cheshire-based group, reported at the annual meeting that demand for its domestic furniture continued strong. Orders are a record and first half profits to June will show a big gain. This was only partly due to three-day working in the same 1974 period.

John Carr setback

Pre-tax profits of John Carr (Doucester), the timber importers and merchant, fell from £754,000 to £657,000 in the year to last March. But the board hopes to avoid any further deterioration and the second half has started with a better

order book. The interim dividend is 0.77p gross, against 0.74p.

Last year's record profit of £1.34m masked a second-half decline from £660,000 to £590,000.

The group recently bought Eastwood Doors (Melton) and agreed to form a joint company in Iran to produce doors and allied products.

Inflation threat to Weir's exports

Glasgow-based Weir Group, which has interests in engineering, foundries, aircraft equipment and water plant has started the current year well in terms of both invoiced sales and profits. Mr W. Weir told the annual meeting in Glasgow.

But while the intake of new orders in the group's major companies had been satisfactory he warned that there was cause for concern about the order levels later in the year. This was due to continuing inflation in the United Kingdom, which was likely to reduce both the group's and that of some of its customers' ability to sell in export markets.

Young turnover jumps 25pc but profits lag

Real ale brewer Young & Co of Wandsworth is not running short of customers. But while turnover rose by more than 25 per cent in the year to March 31 pre-tax profits have moved less fast. This was due to ever-increasing costs, most of which fell in the second half.

Taxable profits went up from £745,000 to £758,000 but second-half profits went down by 15 per cent to £269,000.

Leisure Caravan Parks heads for £1m

After achieving peak profits in the year to February 28 last the board now says that growth in the current year will be maintained. Taxable profits should exceed £1m for the first time. Last year profits were £955,000 against £768,000, after interest charges of £50,000 against £108,000. Earnings a share worked out at 7.4p against 5.6p and the total dividend rises from 6p to 6.74p with a final of 4.83p against 4.85p.

Stock markets

Share buyers retire as ICI is awaited

The stock market ended earlier yesterday, even though there was a strong expression of support for the social contract from the TUC, as well as good trading news from Beecham. Share prices opened with a rally from the levels of the previous close. But once the bear closing had finished, there was little further support and shares were drifting down in this turnover for the rest of the session. The FT index ended 4.4 down at 351.5.

Glits had a quiet day. "Shirts" opened steady or a shade harder. Small buying in a thin market then pushed prices higher, with rises on the day of 4 points in "short-shorts" and of 9/16 point in "long-shorts".

Shares in Midland-Yorkshire Holdings plummeted by 35p to 400p yesterday as speculators lost hope for the bid from Croda International, which still has a week to run and will not then be extended "under any circumstances".

Dealers referred to favourable press comment as a helpful factor initially.

"Longs" were generally unchanged, although the market was firm. "Mediums" were often 1 point higher. Rumours of impending publication of an opinion poll showing an anti-EEC trend circulated again, but were not taken too seriously. The institutional share buying which pushed the market ahead on Monday morning now appears to have been smaller than at first appeared. As the speculators found themselves alone in the market, share prices have fallen back, sparking off further profit-taking. And markets in most leading shares are still very thin, so prices respond quickly and sharply to small swings in business trends.

Crest accounts for 18 months again delayed

The accounts of Crest International Securities, the investment holding group, for the 18 months to March 31, have been delayed. Reorganization talks are being held by the board to cope with a further worsening in the group's finances. It has also been decided to extend the group's financial year to March 31. The annual meeting is being held on June 11 but if the accounts are not available to shareholders before then the meeting will be adjourned.

Crest was one of the consortium that bid for ill-fated Ashbourne Investments, but that bid was thwarted last November by an injunction restraining Crest from making the offer.

BHS on price controls

With operating costs rising monthly and allowable gross margins cut by 10 per cent net margins were put under great pressure. Sir Mark Turner, chairman of British Home Stores, writes. He adds that there is no longer any problem in keeping them below the prescribed level.

The abolition of controls, while it would be welcome, would not automatically provide a "retailing panacea". Keener competition between retailers could be just as effective in restricting price increases.

Better second half lifts Booth profits

The pre-tax profits of Booth (International Holdings) almost halved last year, even though the second half was better. This London-based tanner and hide and skin merchant made £250,000 before tax in 1974, a 47 per cent fall on 1973. First half profits were 68 per cent down. Earnings a share were cut back from 8.67p to 3.39p and the board is lowering the total dividend from 5p to 4.06p. But in the second half improvement has continued into this year.

Drake & Cubitt option

Kelmar Mercantile, a New Zealand company, has a private contract to acquire about 14.5 per cent of Drake & Cubitt, the electrical, mechanical and construction engineers.

The purchase is due for completion on May 30 and involves just over 2m shares. Kelmar is associated with D & C in its New Zealand operations.

J. A. DEVENISH

Pre-tax profits in the 24 weeks to March 14 last are £158,000 (against £157,000) on turnover of £7.2m (£3,000). Profit is earned in the second half and prospects are "good". Dividend is 2.31p (2.05p).

ALLAN KENNEDY

Taxable profit for year to March 31, £106,000 (£40,000). Turnover, £1m (£704,000). Earnings a share, 6.22p (2.56p). Dividend is 3.72p (2.54p).

TOTALISATORS & GREYHOUND

Total profit for 1974, £291,000 (£286,000). Earnings a share, £1.42m. Dividend of 0.82p (0.73p), already announced.

FARM FEED

From turnover £5.4m (£1.3m) pre-tax profit £208,000 (£220,000). Dividend 5.15p (5p).

BROOKS GROUP

Chairman says exports and income from installations forms excellent base for future. On bid talks with ITC he hopes to make statement in June.

BRITISH PAINTING

Meeting told profits so far this year are better. But too early to forecast.

FRANK G. GATES

Pre-tax profits for 1974, £488,000 (£514,000) on turnover, £10.85m (£10,32m). Earnings a share, 13.1p (15p), and dividend 5.53p (5.79p).

LAMPAS SECURITIES

Share of Mr Malcolm Horsman in company is now 17.8 per cent.

Latest dividends

All dividends in new pence or appropriate currencies

Company	Ord. div.	Year	Pay date	Year's Prev.	Year's Prev.
Beecham (25p) Fin	4.08	3.62	6/8	7.74	6.89
Beecham Group (25p) Fin	1.3	3.62	2/8	5.0	5.25
Cambrian & Gen (25p) Int	2.49	2.74	2/8	11.7	7.09
John Carr (25p) Int	0.77	0.74	11/7	0.75	0.67
John Crowther (25p) Int	0.75	2.05	9/9	0.75	0.67
J. A. Devenish (25p) Int	2.31	3.04	1/7	5.15	6.71
Farm Feed (25p) Fin	5.15	—	—	5.15	3.9
Hawkins & Trow (25p) Int	2.1	2.23	2/8	3.72	2.94
ICI Combustion (5p) Fin	0.46	1.71	27/8	2.2	2.11
Allan Kennedy (25p) Fin	2.46	2.2	2/8	2.46	2.11
London & Leno (25p) Fin	2	1.71	27/8	2.2	2.11
Plantation Bldgs (50p) Fin	1.39	1.3	15/7	1.3	1.3
Redfern Nat (25p) Int	1.34	0.52	3/7	1.1	0.94
Selincourt (5p) Fin	0.58	0.54	1/7	1.76	1.19
Turnbull Scott (11p) Fin	6.79	0.4	1/7	7.0	4.13
Young & Co's (25p) Int	2.22	1.63	—	3.62	3.21
Woodward (25p) Fin	3.23	2.14	—	—	—

* Forecast. 5 on reduced capital.

Sir Val Duncan warns of slump in RTZ earnings

By Andrew Wilson

Little real improvement in metal prices is expected by Rio Tinto-Zinc in 1975. Sir Val Duncan told shareholders in his statement yesterday.

As the world is still in a deep recession, de-stocking is now well advanced, but the level of trade has not picked up and re-stocking is therefore unlikely to do much in restoring metal prices to unprecedented high prices when trade recovers.

Gen Accident in the red

General Accident Fire and Life, one of the leading composite insurance groups, made a "marginal loss" in the first quarter of 1975. Mr I. Stuart, chairman, said at the annual general meeting in Perth.

The chairman said: "It would be rash with such a poor start to expect the 1975 results to be any better than 1974 unless significant rate increases are speedily sanctioned in the United States and elsewhere."

Wall Street

New York, May 21.—Stocks on the New York stock exchange fell sharply today, extending a recent string of losses.

The Dow Jones Industrial average was off 81.81 points to 318.58. About 1,070 issues declined to 340 gains.

Volume totalled 15,640,000 shares compared with 18,310,000 yesterday. Analysts related selling partly to the Labor Department report as the stock market opened for trading of a jump in the cost of living. It said that consumer prices rose at 7.02 per cent annual rate in April, twice the rate of the previous months. As a consequence, workers' purchasing power declined.

Also in the economic news, the Commerce Department reported that may orders for durable goods recorded their sharpest increase in almost seven years in April.

Silver closes 10c up

New York, May 21.—SILVER futures closed 10.10 to 10.80 cents higher, ending slightly higher than the day's opening.

Future silver prices in gold and the dollar's weakness, however, were not enough to offset the decline in the price of silver.

March 1975: May, 17.50; July, 17.50; Sept., 17.50; Dec., 17.50; March 1976: May, 17.50; July, 17.50; Sept., 17.50; Dec., 17.50.

March 1976: May, 17.50; July, 17.50; Sept., 17.50; Dec., 17.50.

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Share buyers retire as ICI is awaited

One reason for last night's

caution was (undoubtedly the prospect of first-quarter trading figures today from ICI. While the chemical giant is no longer market "bell weather", the market will be hoping to see confirmation of rising export profits. But the shares closed a shade off at 274p.

The market was happy with the profit figures from Beecham. The shares moved up to 300p in response, before slipping to 297p later on profit-taking—a net rise of 2p. Unilever remained firm at 398p but Boverat (151p) and Reed (1st 275p) both succumbed to profit-taking as Wall Street opened lower.

Trading statements continued to dominate the store and consumer sections. Press review of the first quarter outcome at Woolworth took the shares down by 2p to 481p. Boots (265p) and Marks & Spencer (237p) drifted lower. But the firm exception was Debenhams (184p) which closed higher ahead of today's profits statement. The market hopes to see

some result today from the reorganization carried out at Debenhams.

Food shares, such as Tate & Lyle and Cavenham moved down with the market. Small selling lowered shares in British Home Stores. Elsewhere among the consumer-oriented stocks, Thorne Electrical gave ground. The recent rise in shares of EMI brought the profit takers in.

Among the industrial heavyweights, the comments from the chairman took several pence off BICC International Combustion dipped to 91p on the profit figures. Wormalds Walker (10p) also weakened after disappointing profit news.

GIW ended at 252p, and the sharp rise of the past two days brought small selling of Metal Box (278p) and Hawker Siddeley (278p). AP Cement turned back.

But there were some exceptions to the general trend. Hopes of a bid (perhaps from EuroCanadian) kept Furness Withy firm at 215p. And Babcock & Wilcox, another good feature ever since a press

session a week ago, further 2p, to 116p.

The announcement profits and a rights issue in Hawkins & 81p. Other good spot Portals Holdings and Industrial Secur helped by press review.

Interest was thin on ing pitch, and by Barclays (283p), a (228p) were 7p and respectively. Insurance too, were left to profit-takers and gave pence of the gains. The was Sun Alliance, a forward. Properties sharply in the final spots were MEF, 170p, and Land Sea 209p after 215p.

Shares in Tricentra to fall back yesterday, the shares have now of 12p since the dt Monday of a 30p profit for the year.

In oils, excitement around Siebens OI which added 100p to of confirmation on issue. Siebens OI London, but deal Rule 162, are a fair Sea hope. Major lower, with Wall additionally weaker for BP, finally 9p at Active stock market looking to Exchange.

ICI, Bats, Marks Silvermines, Distill Bank, Boots, Cadbu and Land Securities

Share buyers retire as ICI is awaited

One reason for last night's

caution was (undoubtedly the prospect of first-quarter trading figures today from ICI. While the chemical giant is no longer market "bell weather", the market will be hoping to see confirmation of rising export profits. But the shares closed a shade off at 274p.

The market was happy with the profit figures from Beecham. The shares moved up to 300p in response, before slipping to 297p later on profit-taking—a net rise of 2p. Unilever remained firm at 398p but Boverat (151p) and Reed (1st 275p) both succumbed to profit-taking as Wall Street opened lower.

Trading statements continued to dominate the store and consumer sections. Press review of the first quarter outcome at Woolworth took the shares down by 2p to 481p. Boots (265p) and Marks & Spencer (237p) drifted lower. But the firm exception was Debenhams (184p) which closed higher ahead of today's profits statement. The market hopes to see

some result today from the reorganization carried out at Debenhams.

Food shares, such as Tate & Lyle and Cavenham moved down with the market. Small selling lowered shares in British Home Stores. Elsewhere among the consumer-oriented stocks, Thorne Electrical gave ground. The recent rise in shares of EMI brought the profit takers in.

Among the industrial heavyweights, the comments from the chairman took several pence off BICC International Combustion dipped to 91p on the profit figures. Wormalds Walker (10p) also weakened after disappointing profit news.

GIW ended at 252p, and the sharp rise of the past two days brought small selling of Metal Box (278p) and Hawker Siddeley (278p). AP Cement turned back.

But there were some exceptions to the general trend. Hopes of a bid (perhaps from EuroCanadian) kept Furness Withy firm at 215p. And Babcock & Wilcox, another good feature ever since a press

session a week ago, further 2p, to 116p.

The announcement profits and a rights issue in Hawkins & 81p. Other good spot Portals Holdings and Industrial Secur helped by press review.

Interest was thin on ing pitch, and by Barclays (283p), a (228p) were 7p and respectively. Insurance too, were left to profit-takers and gave pence of the gains. The was Sun Alliance, a forward. Properties sharply in the final spots were MEF, 170p, and Land Sea 209p after 215p.

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Bunning (payout after losing on L

Bunning Group, based advertising profits fall in 4 months and in the March 31 last they exceptional losses incurred by the f Lyon Property Gr. So the second hal of £24,000.

For the year pr were £196,000—the eight years and drawn down by ch advertising exp major clients. The Bunning made £61 over was not great £16.3m against £2.36p, and the year ment goes down f 3p, with a final pa against 3.62p.

Stocks have been to 1974 levels deep Bank overdrafts was same and expense cut. But the gen confidence returns finds it possible

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174.2	100.0	Barrington Fed	174.2
159.3	100.0	Do Accum	159.3
97.5	44.7	Buckingham (4)	97.5

5.7	73.9	Money Maker	75.0	1.0	1.1
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Age Group	2006	2007	2008
18-29	~75	~78	~82
30-49	~65	~68	~72
50-69	~55	~58	~62
70+	~45	~48	~52

[illegible]

the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 30 million, and the number of people 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 15 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 85 years of age or older is projected to increase from 2 million to 4 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 90 years of age or older is projected to increase from 500,000 to 1 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 95 years of age or older is projected to increase from 100,000 to 200,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 100 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10,000 to 20,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996).

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Lichtenthaler and Whistler (1973). The total chlorophyll content was determined by the method of Arar and Cook (1980). The carotenoid content was determined by the method of Lichtenthaler and Whistler (1973). The total carotenoid content was determined by the method of Arar and Cook (1980). The total carotenoid content was determined by the method of Arar and Cook (1980).

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015.

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90	Henry Sykes	124	+1	4.9	4.0	8.3
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45	Twinlock 12% U.S.	61	—	12.0	19.7	—

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